

High-energy and ultra-high-energy tau neutrinos and BSM

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Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen

NuTau Workshop
October 01, 2021

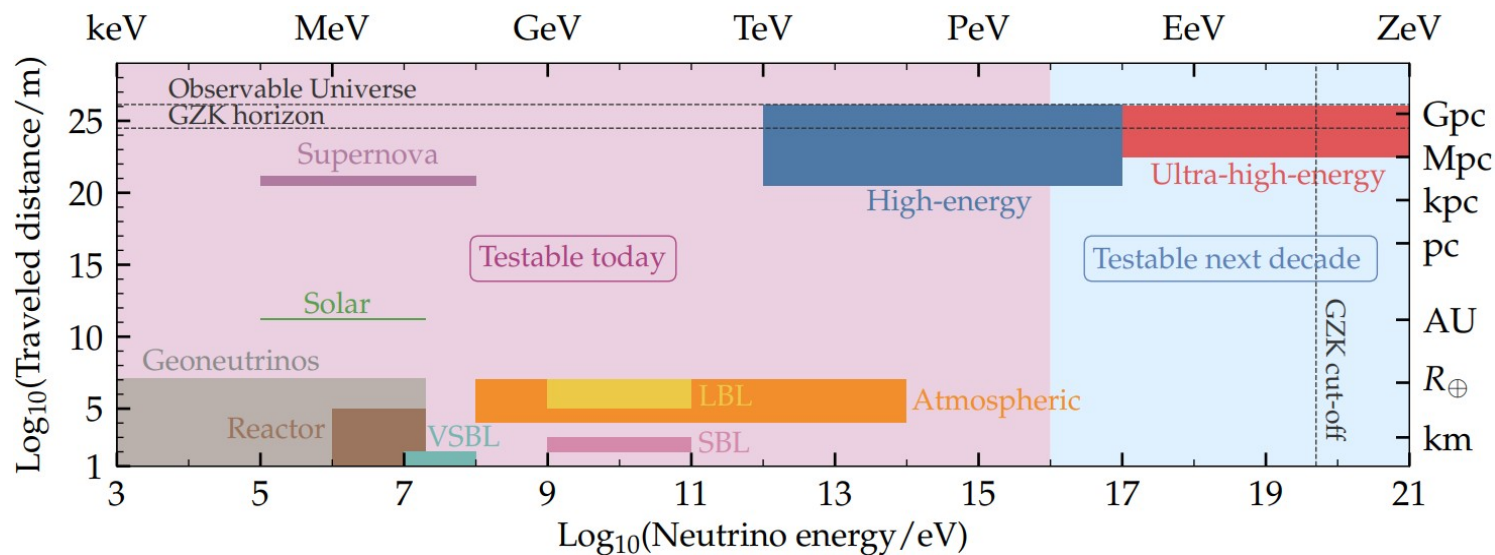
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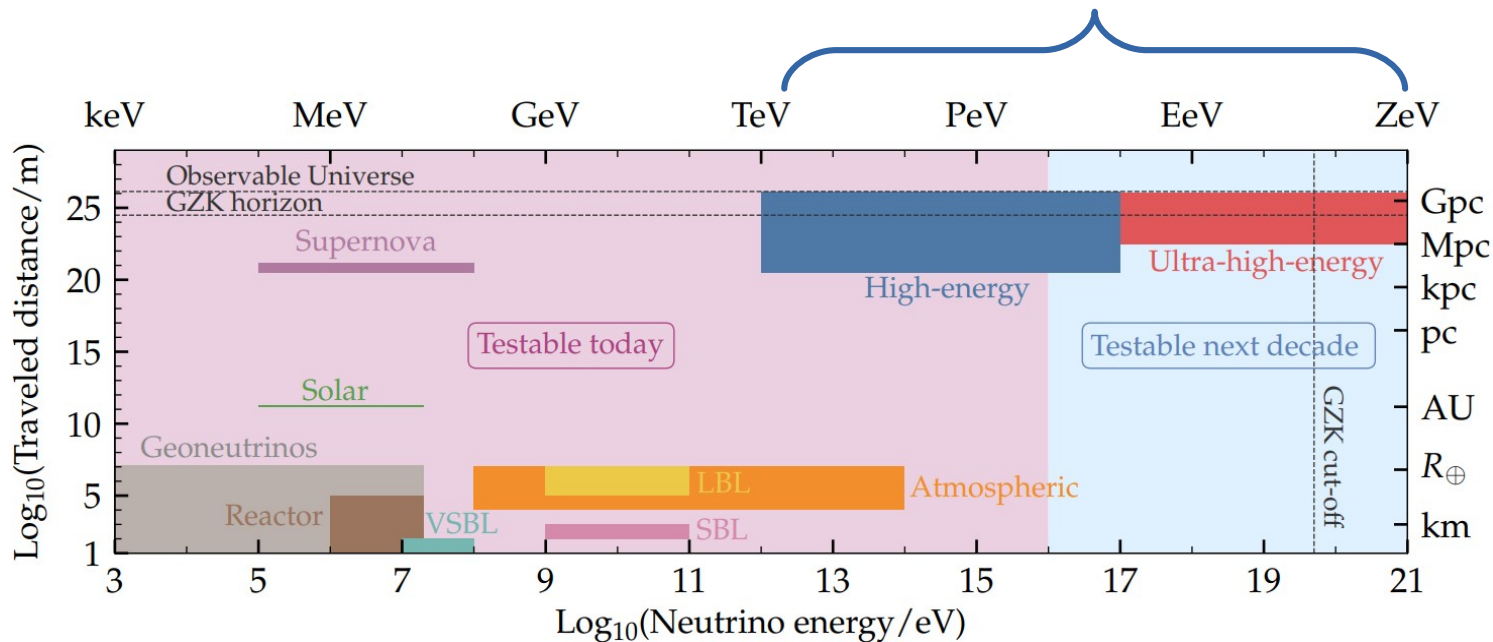


What makes high-energy cosmic ν exciting?



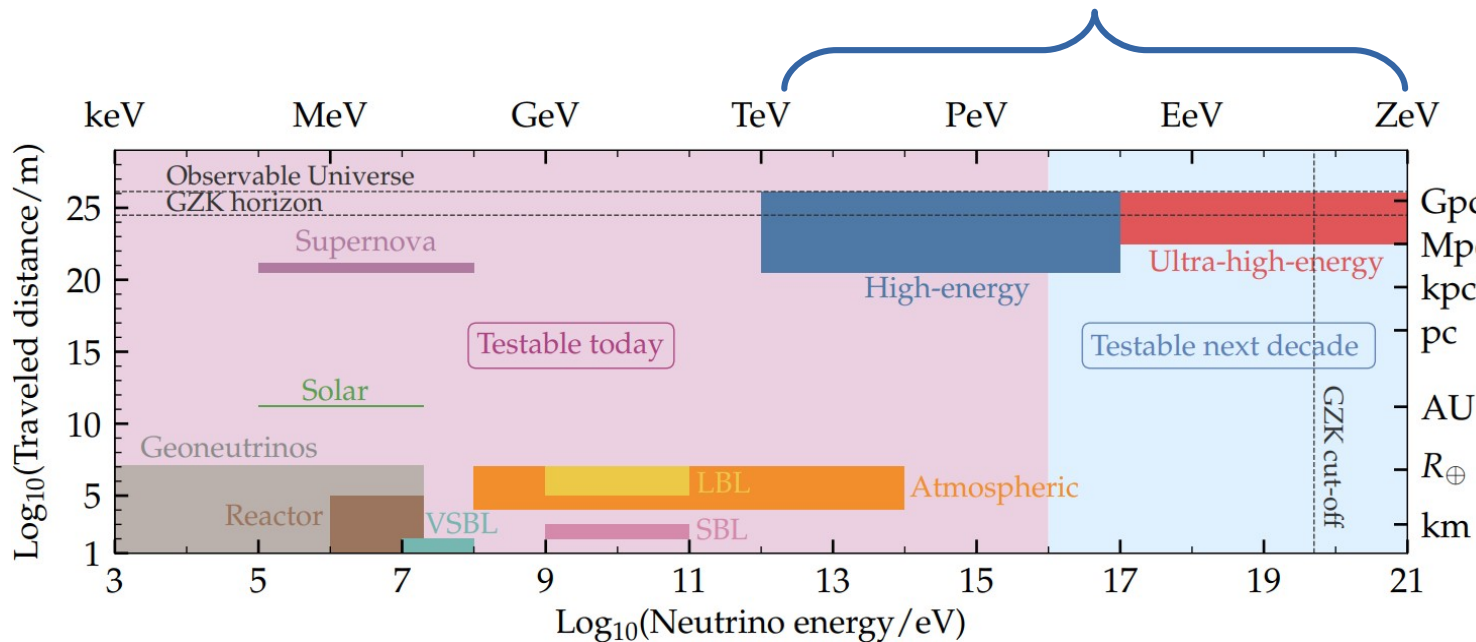
What makes high-energy cosmic ν exciting?

They have the **highest energies**



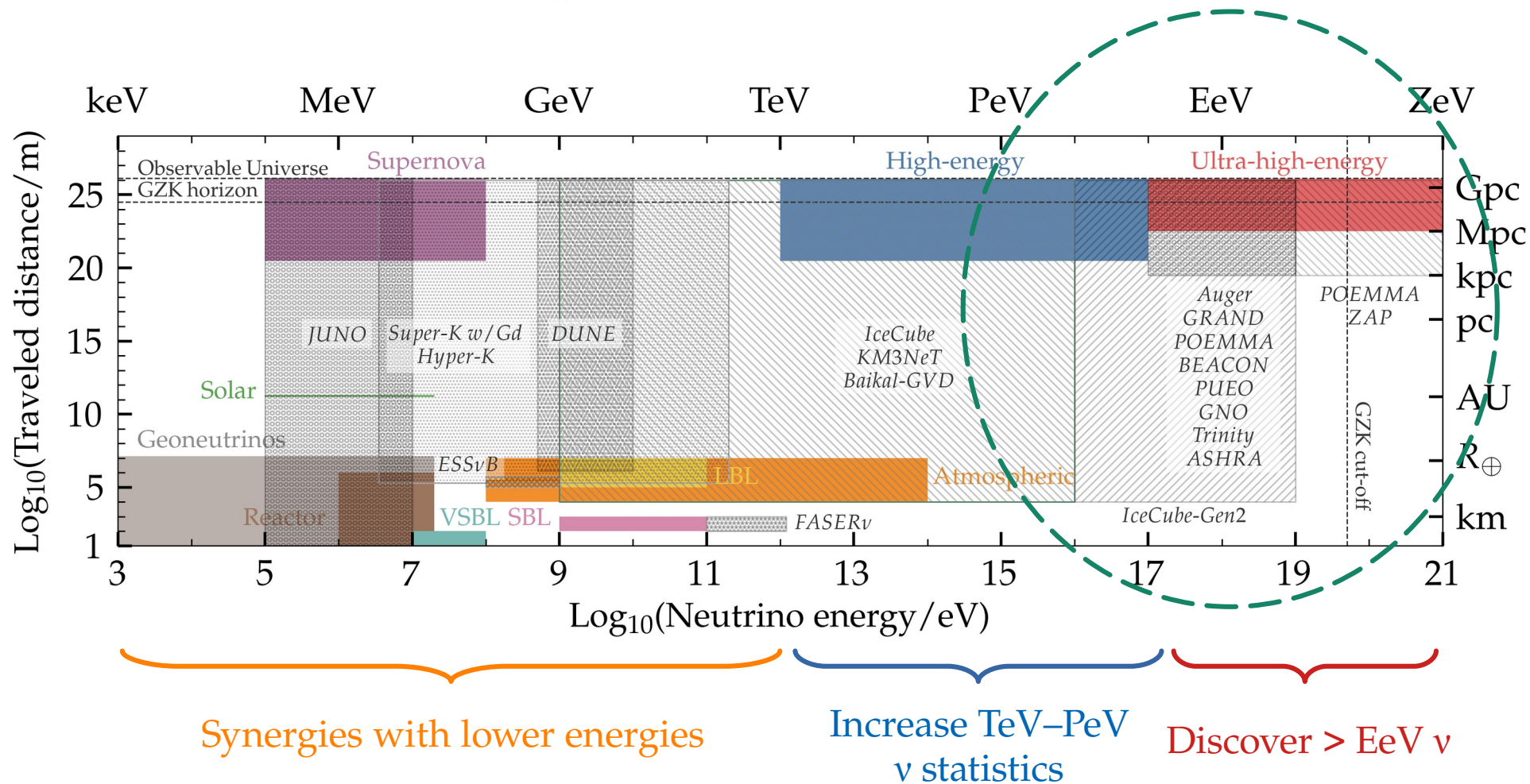
What makes high-energy cosmic ν exciting?

They have the **highest energies**



They travel the **longest distances**

Next decade: a host of planned neutrino detectors



High-energy neutrinos: TeV–PeV
(*Detected*)

Ultra-high-energy neutrinos: > 100 PeV
(*Predicted but undiscovered*)

Fundamental physics with HE cosmic neutrinos

- ▶ Numerous new-physics effects grow as $\sim \kappa_n \cdot E^n \cdot L$
- ▶ So we can probe $\kappa_n \sim 4 \cdot 10^{-47} (E/\text{PeV})^{-n} (L/\text{Gpc})^{-1} \text{PeV}^{1-n}$
- ▶ Improvement over limits using atmospheric ν : $\kappa_0 < 10^{-29} \text{PeV}$, $\kappa_1 < 10^{-33}$
- ▶ Fundamental physics can be extracted from four neutrino observables:
 - ▶ Spectral shape
 - ▶ Angular distribution
 - ▶ Flavor composition
 - ▶ Timing

Fundamental physics with HE cosmic neutrinos

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Fundamental physics with HE cosmic neutrinos

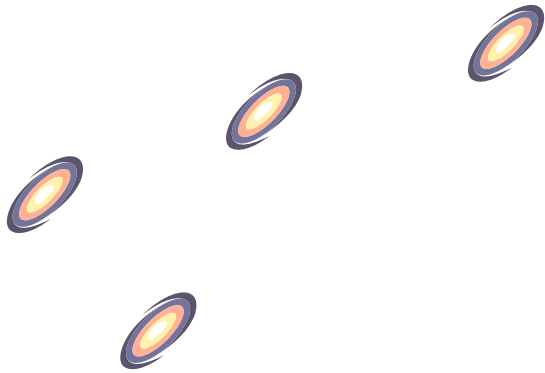
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In spite of poor energy, angular, flavor reconstruction & astrophysical unknowns

Redshift

$z = 0$

Note: v sources can be steady-state or transient



Redshift

$z = 0$

Discovered

MeV γ

PeV p

TeV–PeV ν

“High-energy”

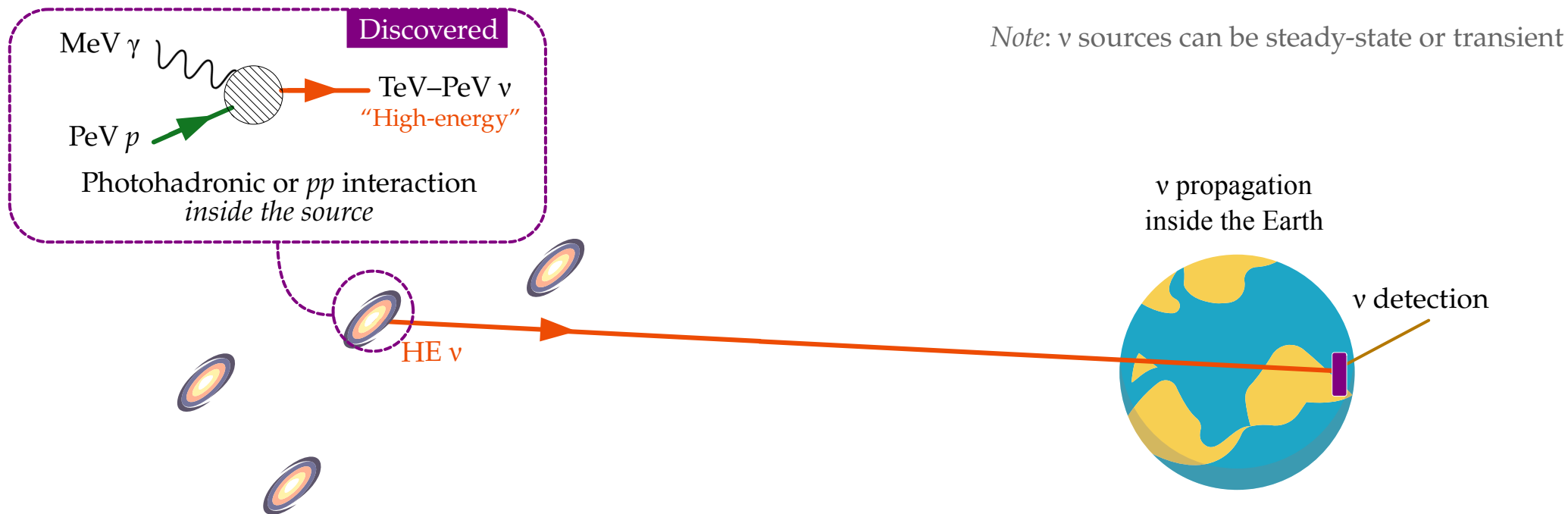
Photohadronic or pp interaction
inside the source

Note: ν sources can be steady-state or transient

HE ν

ν propagation
inside the Earth

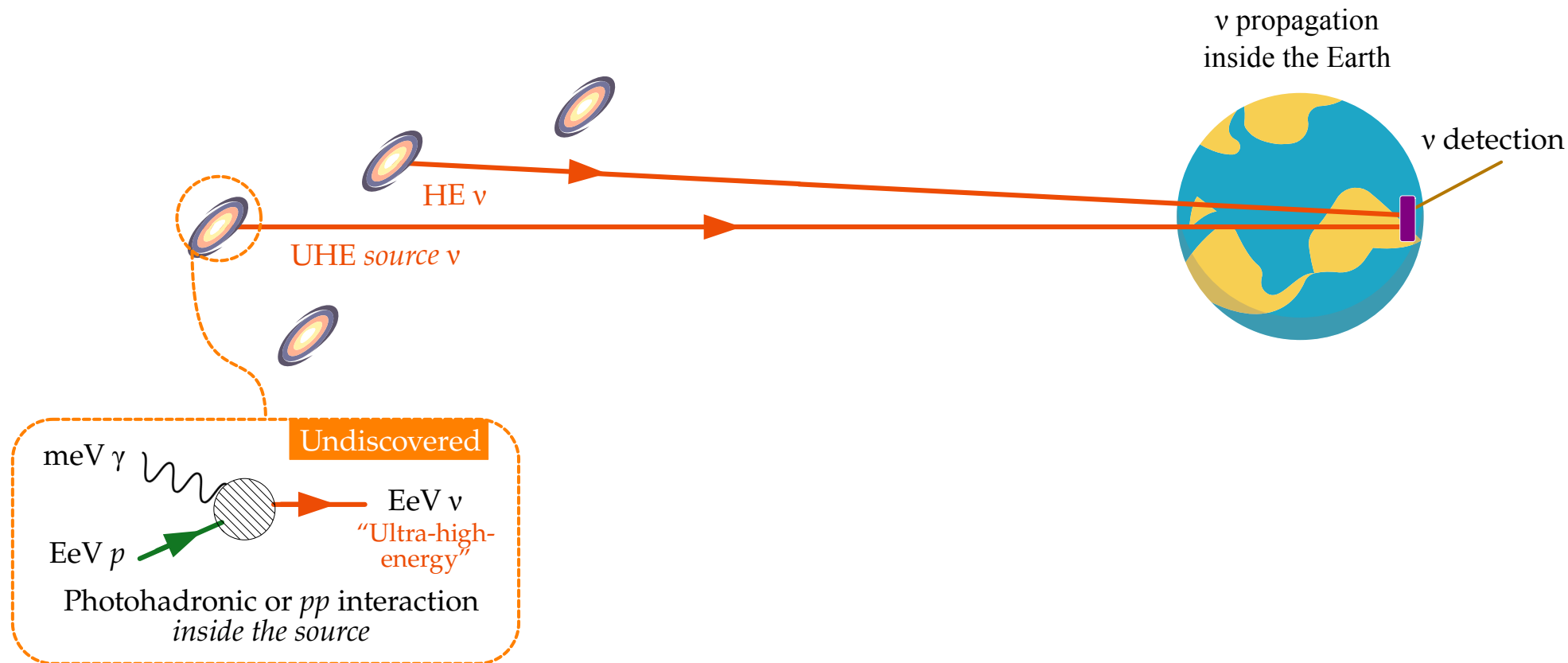
ν detection



Redshift

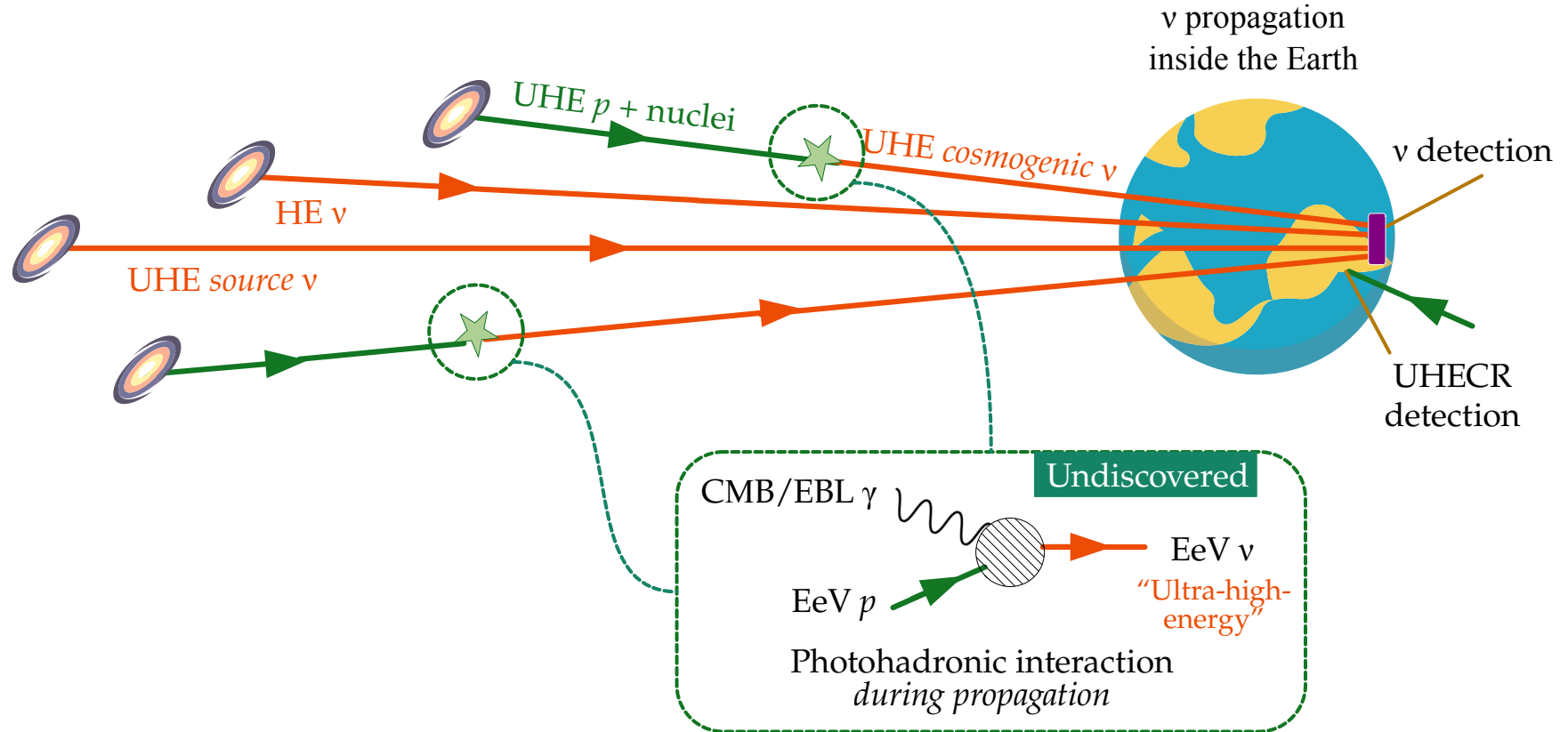
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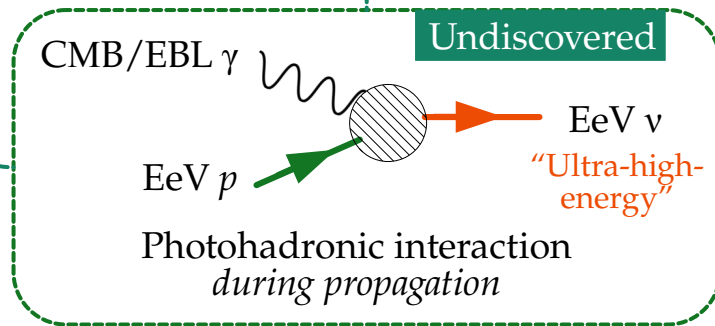
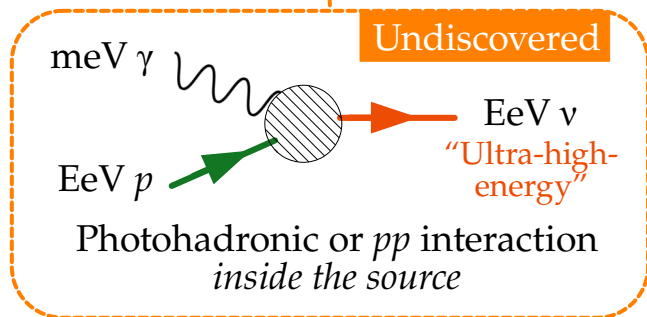
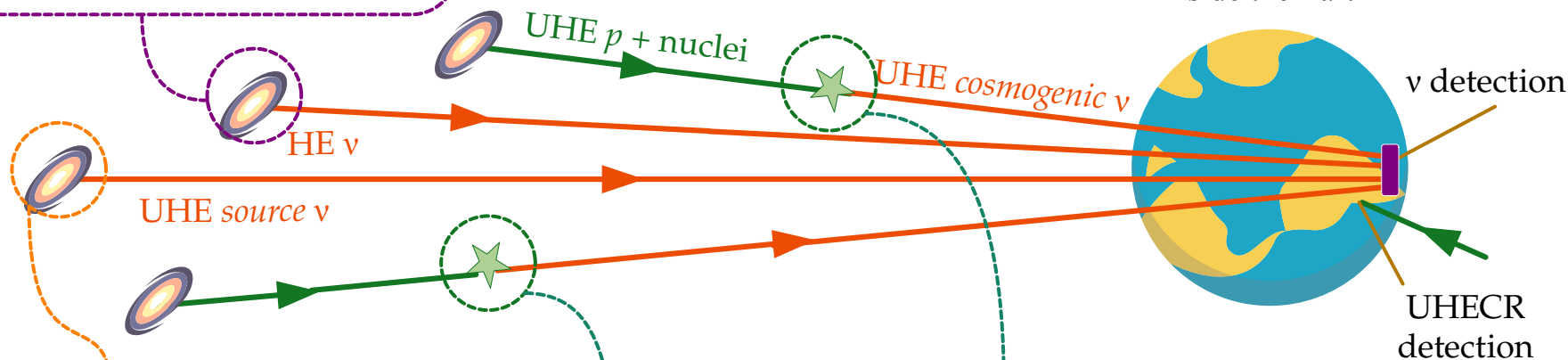
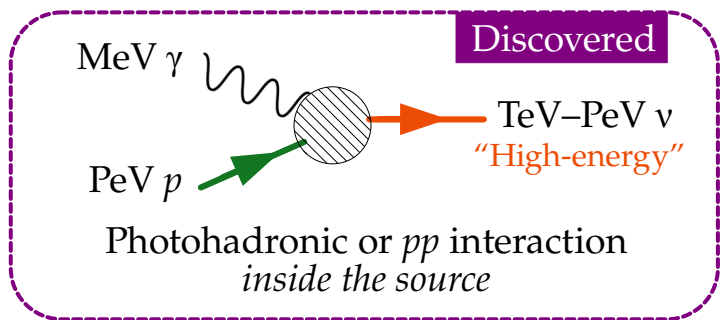
Redshift ← $z = 0$

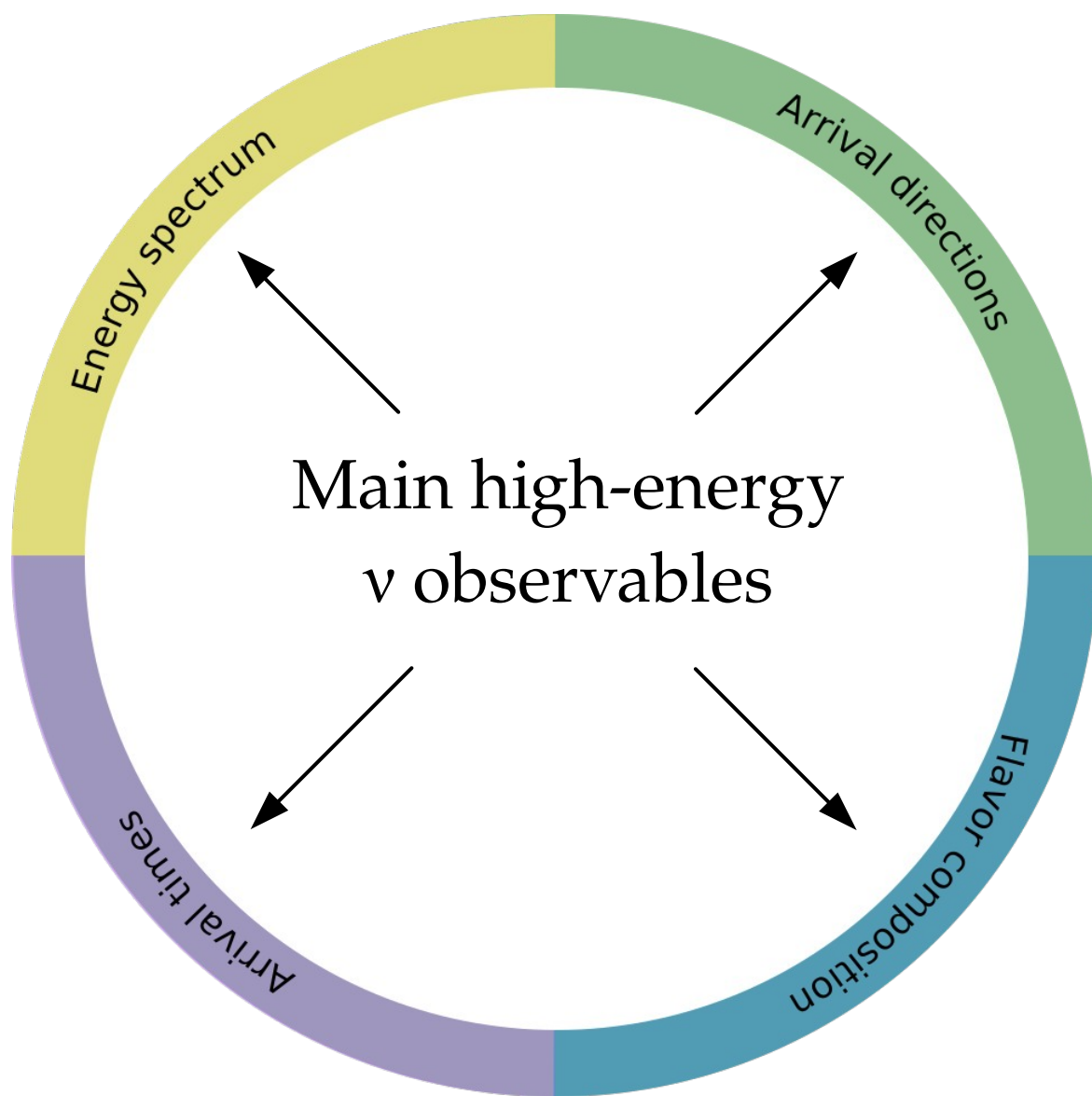
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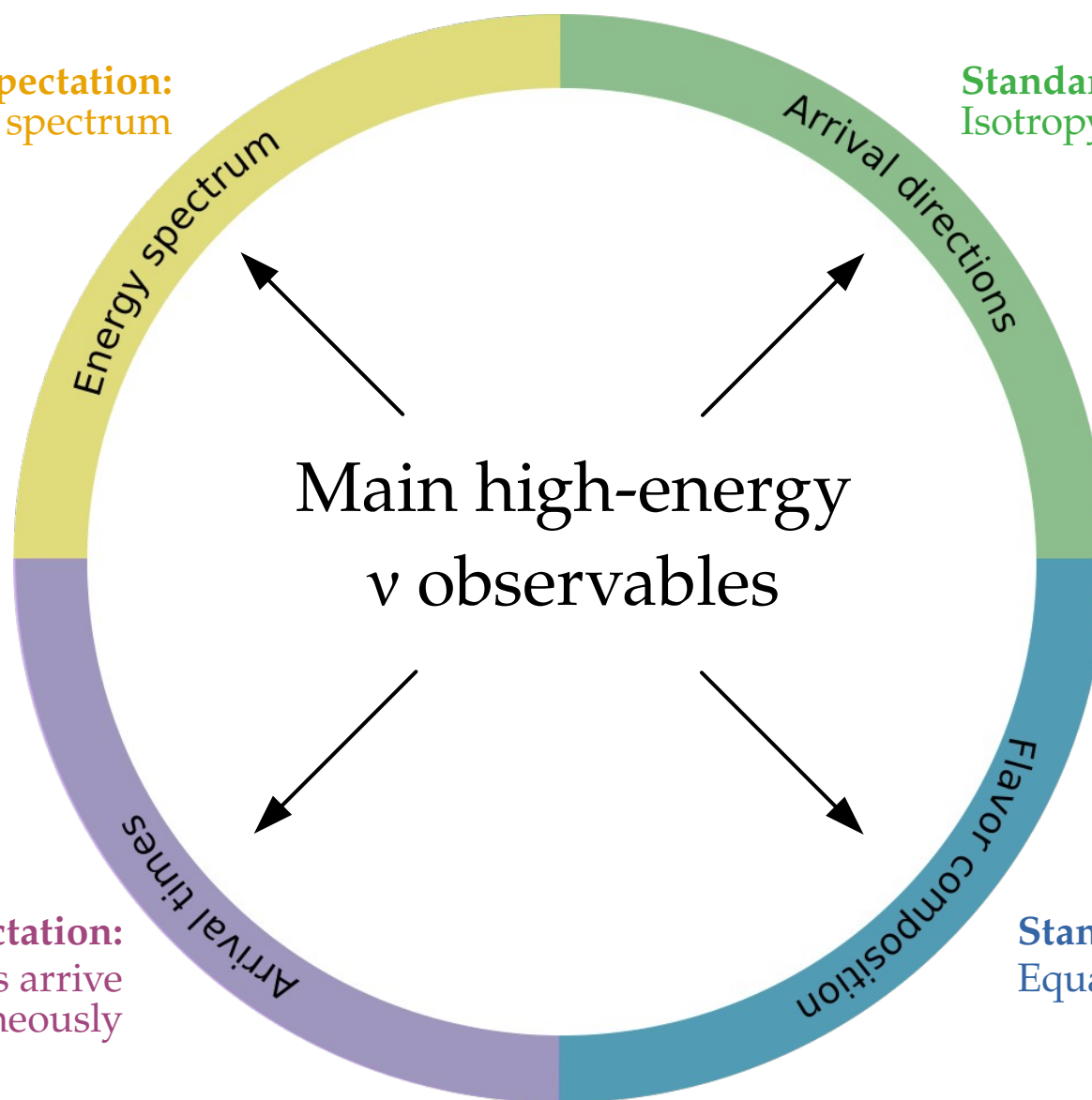


Standard expectation:
Power-law energy spectrum

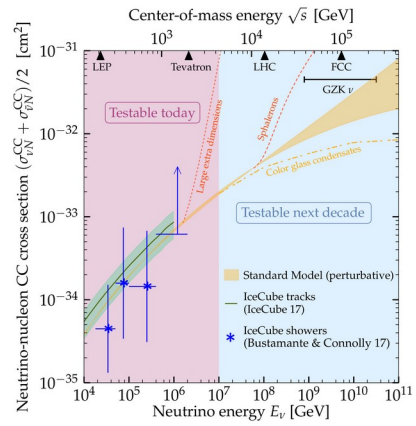
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Standard expectation:
 ν and γ from transients arrive
simultaneously

Standard expectation:
Equal number of ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ

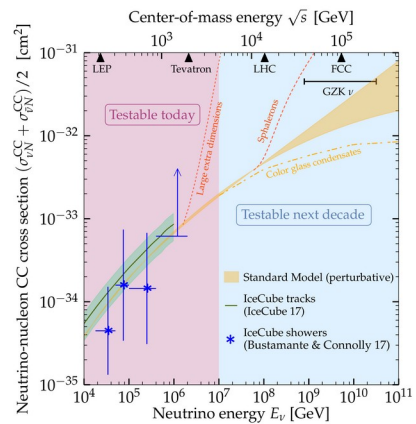


TeV–EeV ν cross sections



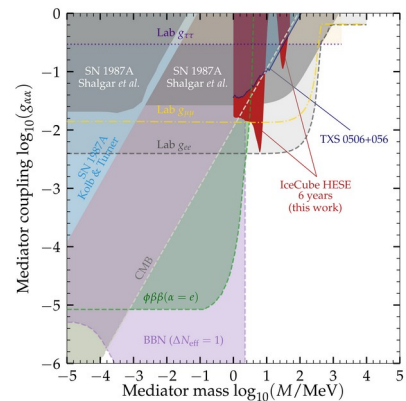
MB & Connolly, *PRL* 2019

TeV–EeV ν cross sections



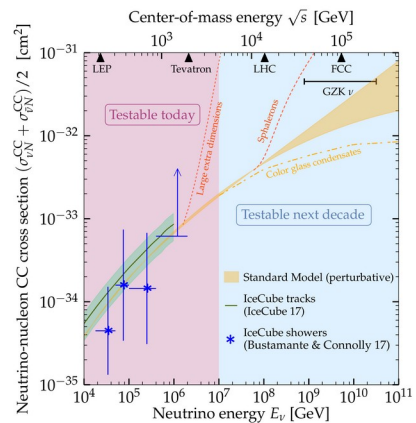
MB & Connolly, *PRL* 2019

ν self-interactions



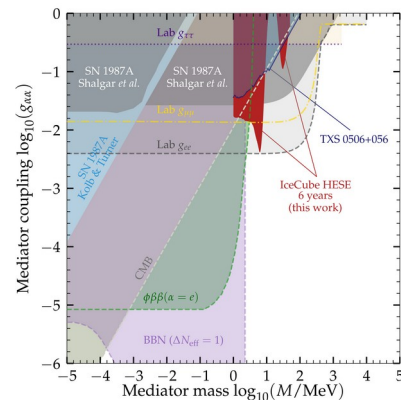
MB, Rosenström, Shalgar, Tamborra, *PRD* 2020

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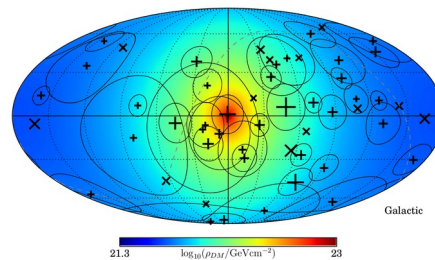
MB & Connolly, *PRL* 2019

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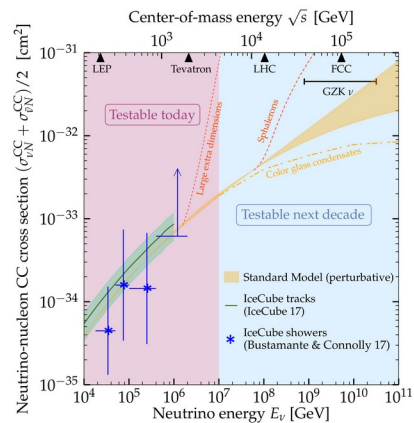
MB, Rosenström, Shalgar, Tamborra, *PRD* 2020

ν scattering on Galactic DM



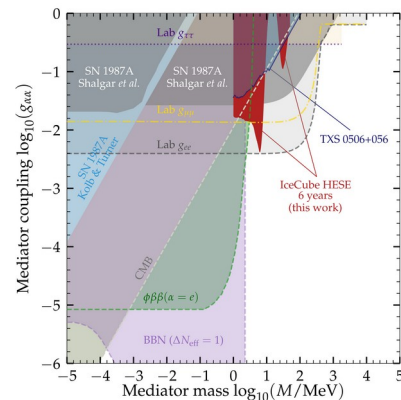
Argüelles, Kheirandish, Vincent, *PRL* 2017

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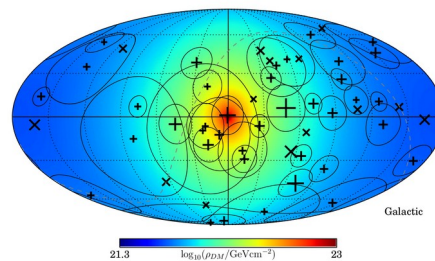
MB & Connolly, PRL 2019

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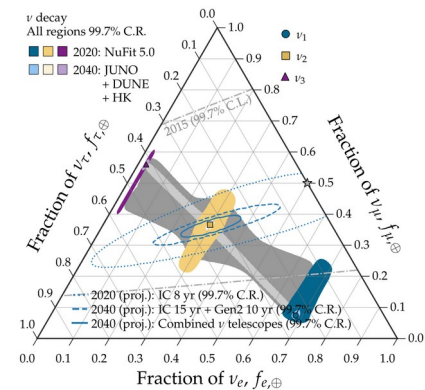
MB, Rosenström, Shalgar, Tamborra, PRD 2020

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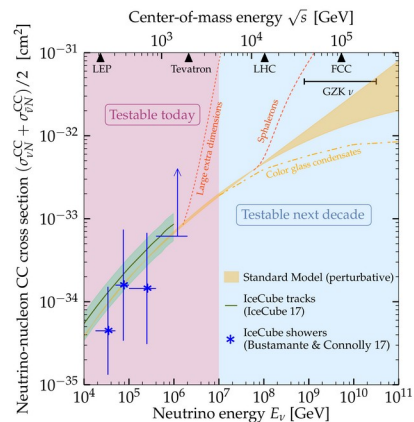
Argüelles, Kheirandish, Vincent, PRL 2017

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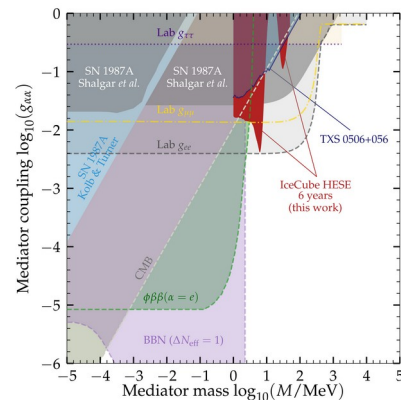
Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021

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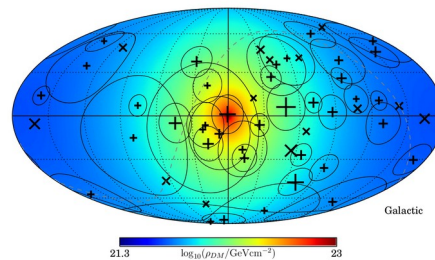
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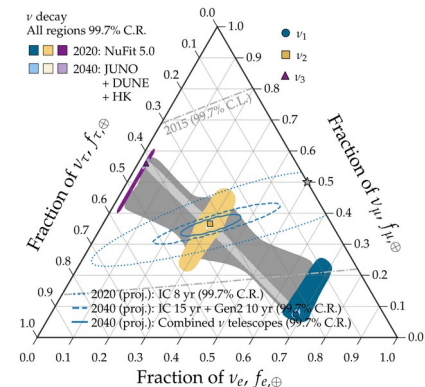
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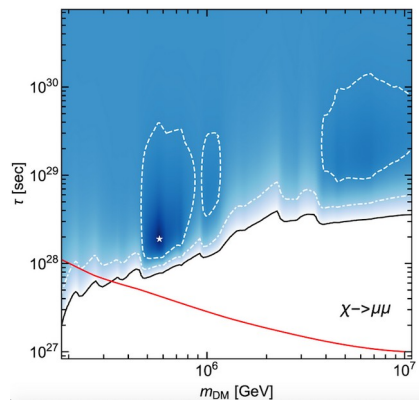
Argüelles, Kheirandish, Vincent, PRL 2017

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Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021

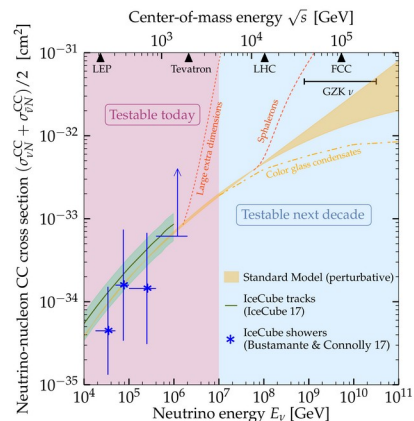
Dark matter decay



Chianese, Fiorillo, Miele, Morisi, Pisanti, JCAP 2019

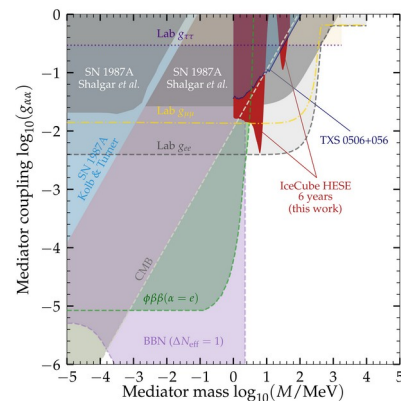
MB & Agarwalla, PRL 2019

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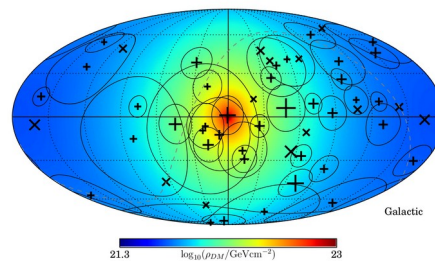
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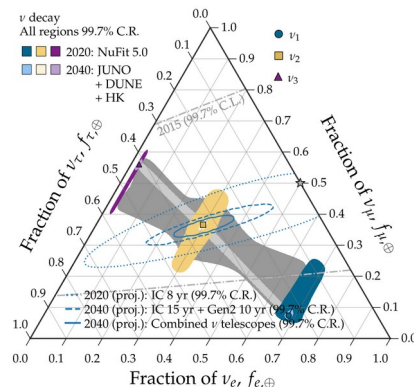
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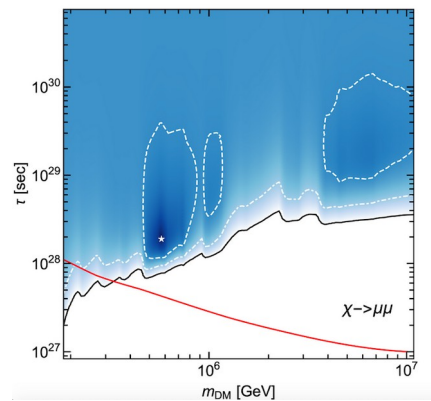
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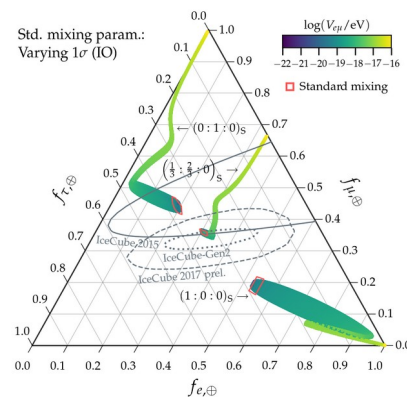
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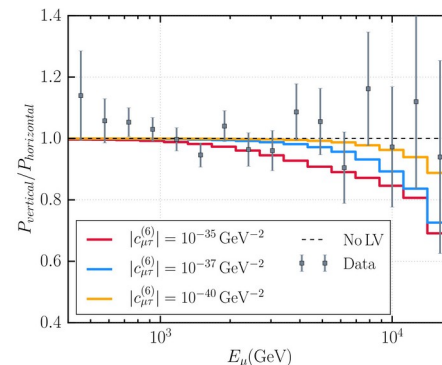
Chianese, Fiorillo, Miele, Morisi, Pisanti, JCAP 2019

ν -electron interaction



MB & Agarwalla, PRL 2019

Lorentz-invariance violation



IceCube, Nature Phys. 2018

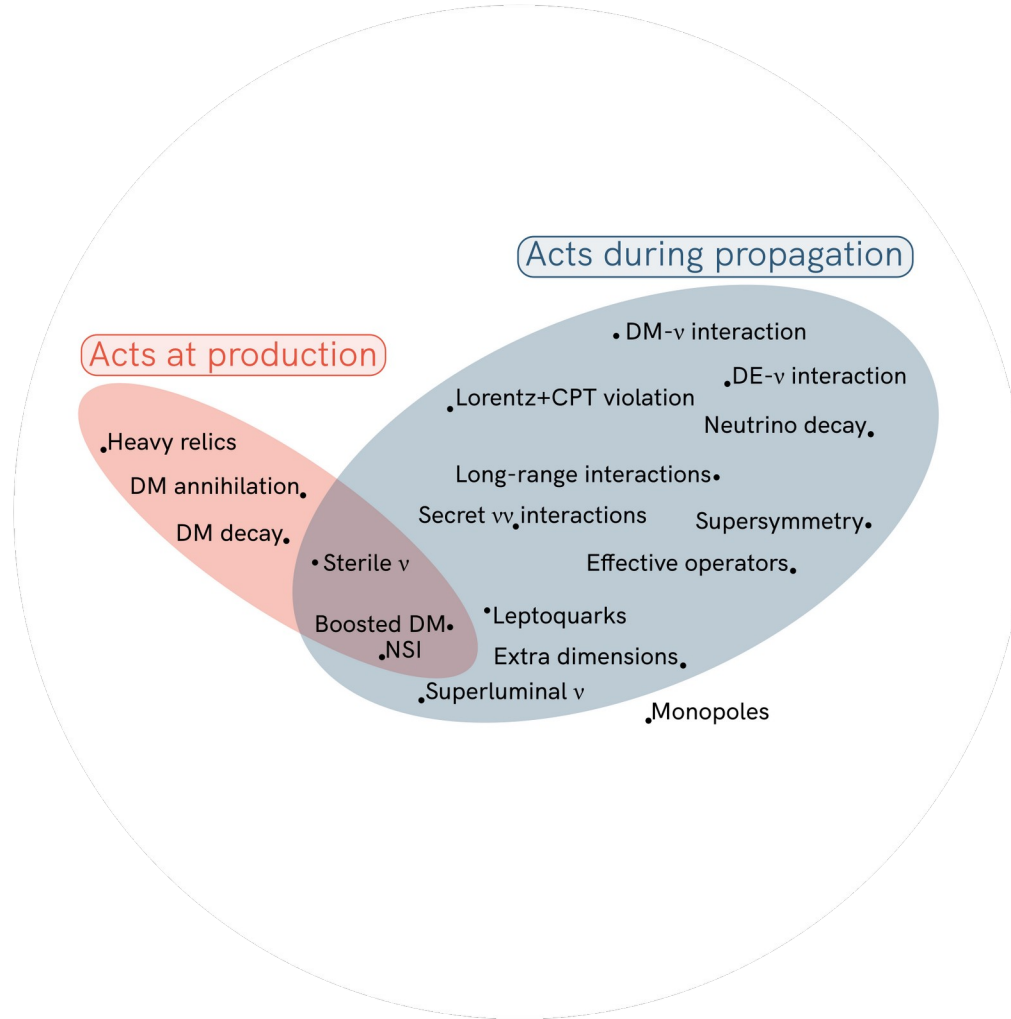
Brdar, Kopp, Wang, JCAP 2017



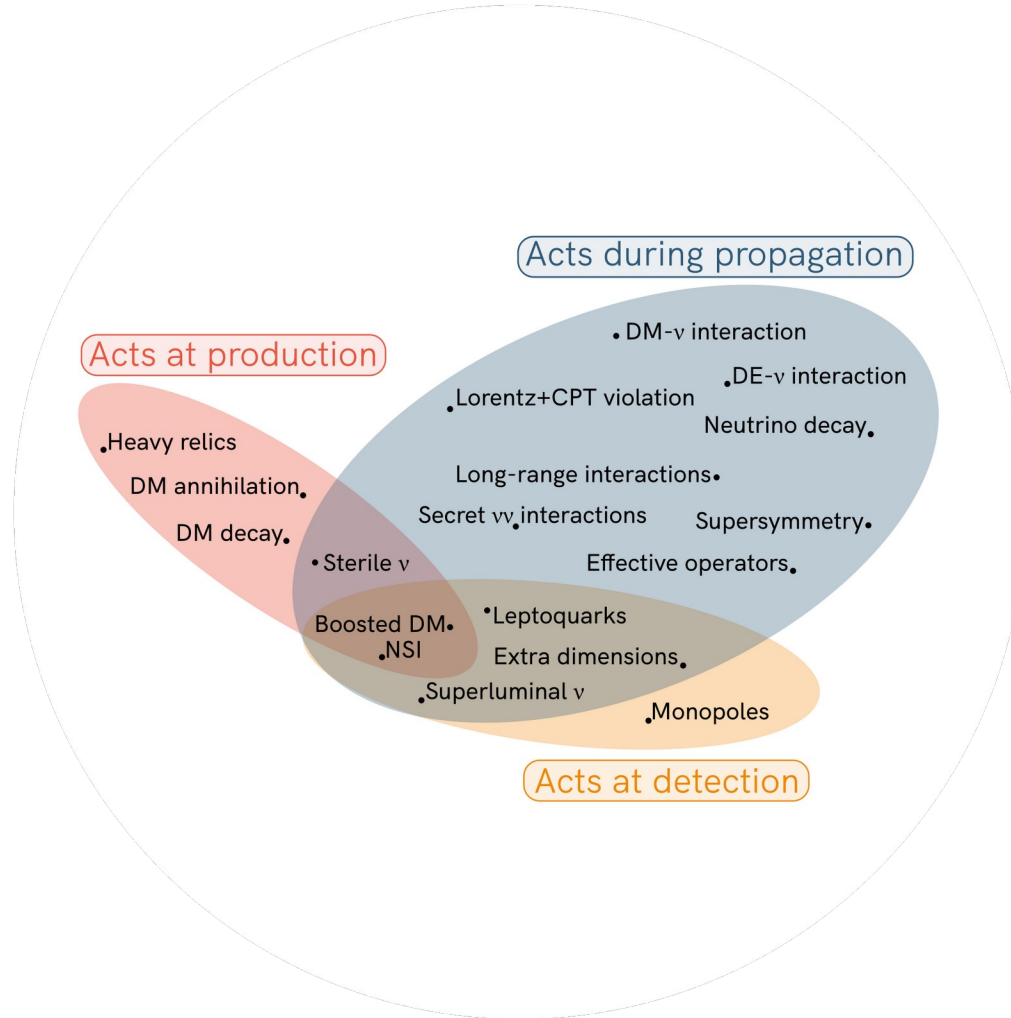
Note: Not an exhaustive list



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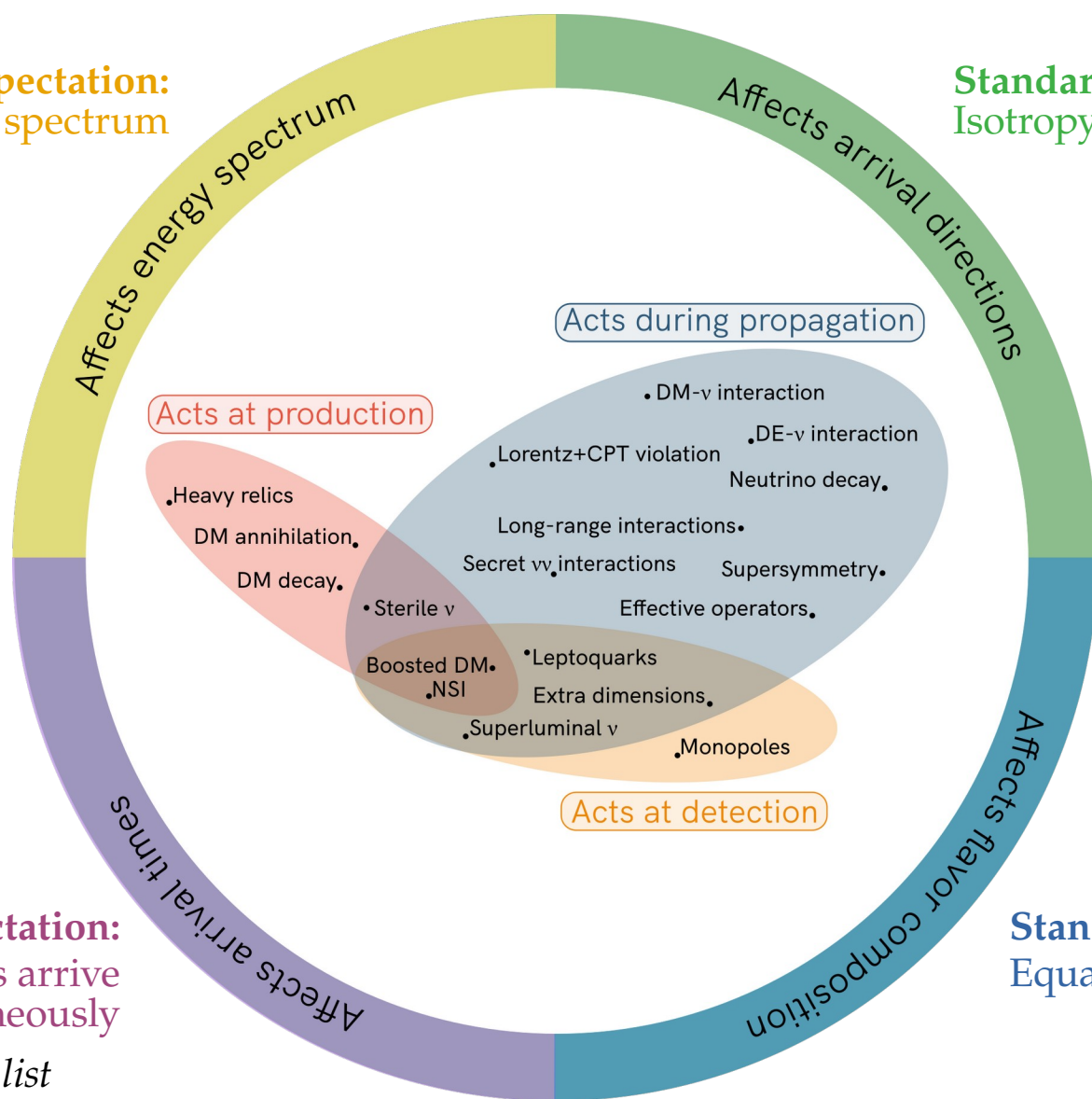
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Standard expectation:
Isotropy (for diffuse flux)

Standard expectation:
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Standard expectation:
Equal number of ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ

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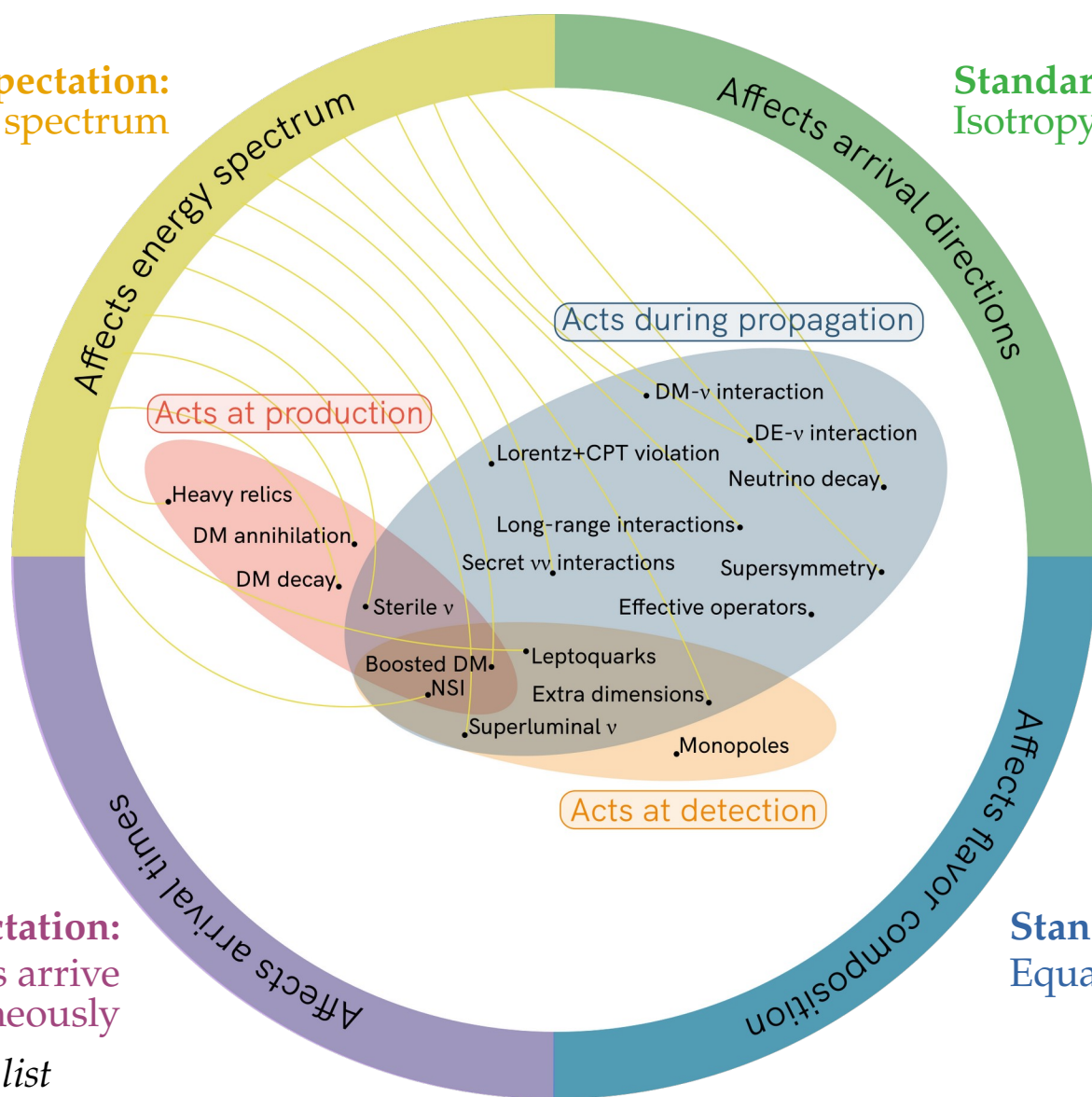
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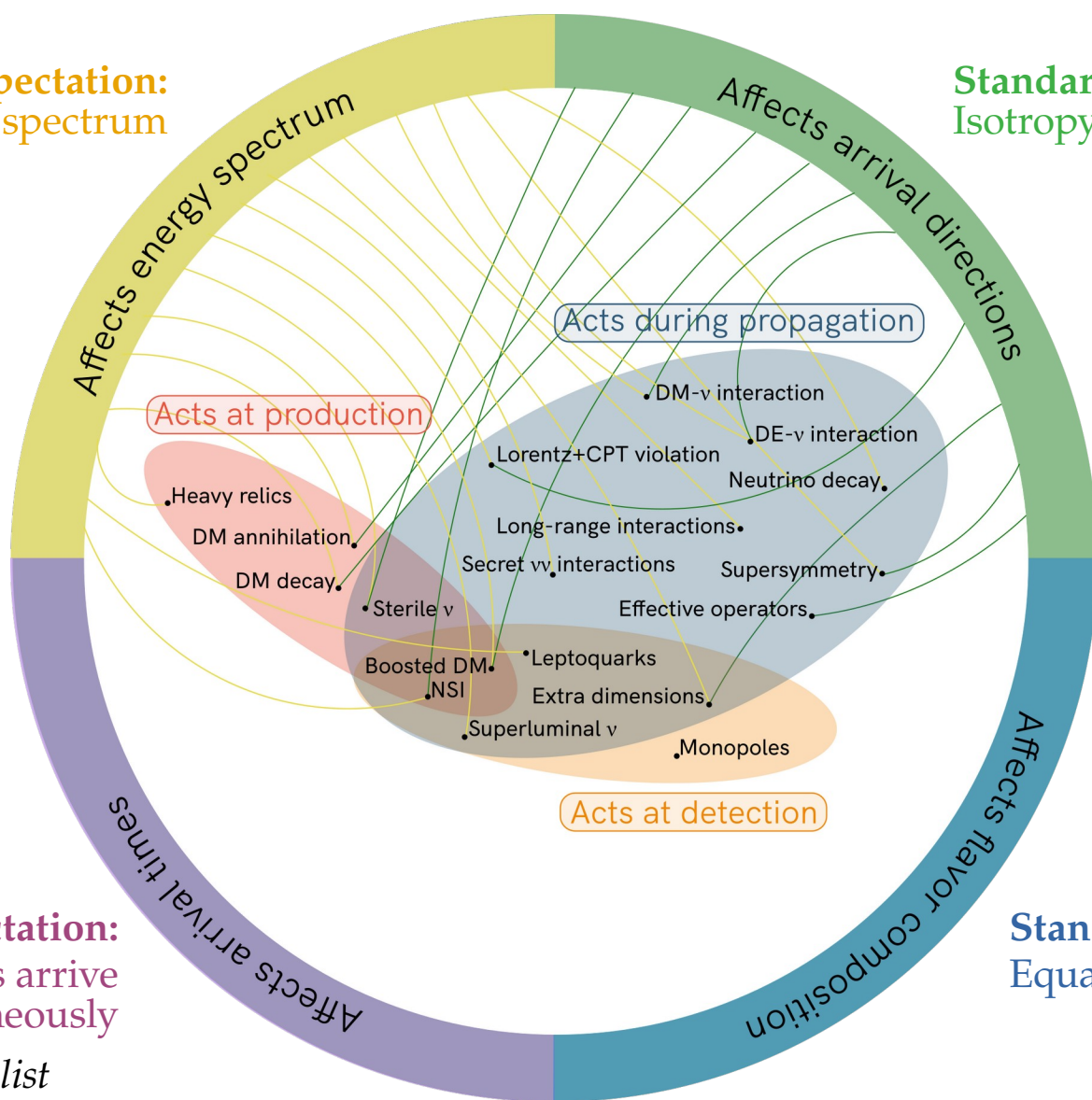
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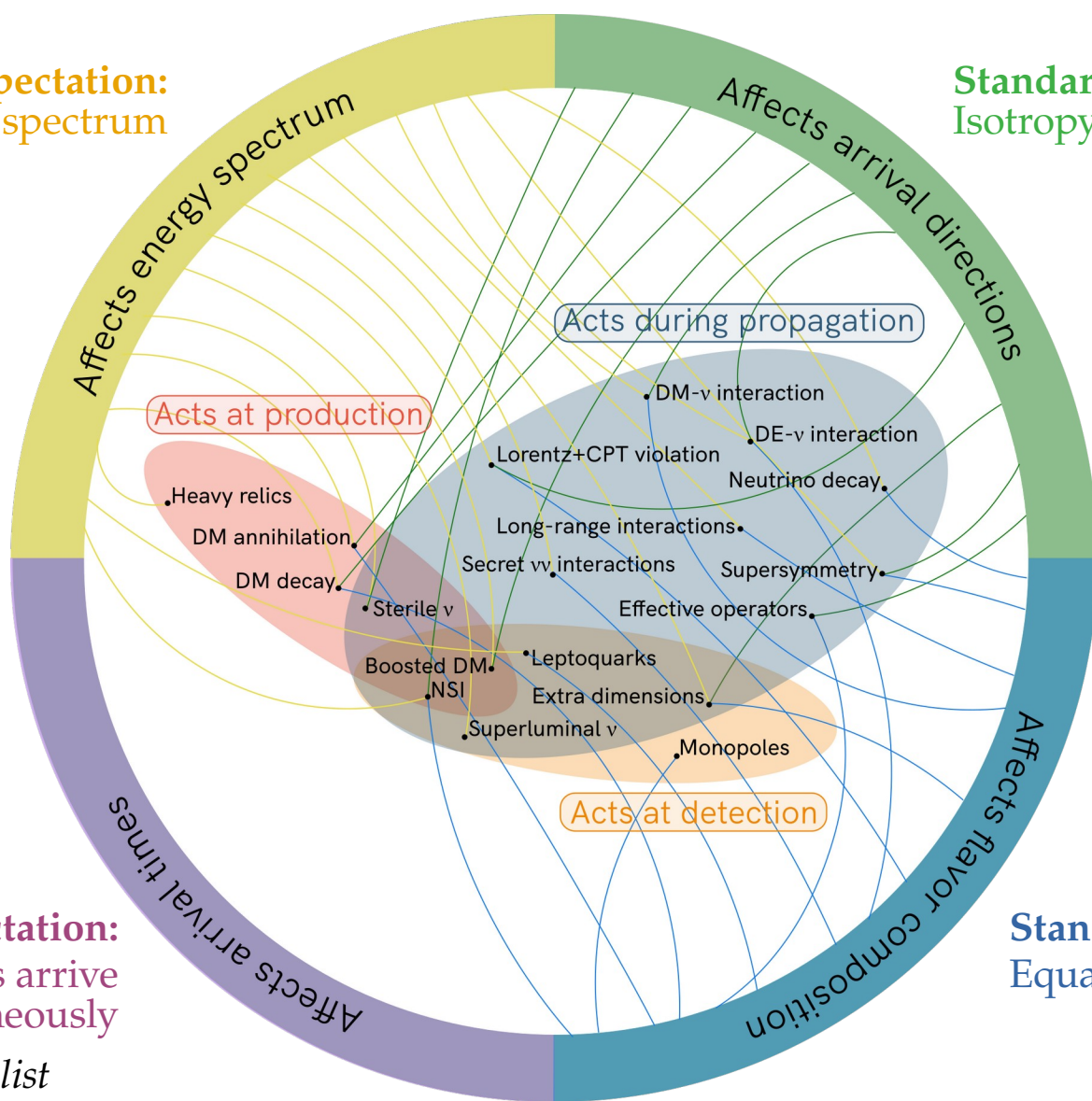
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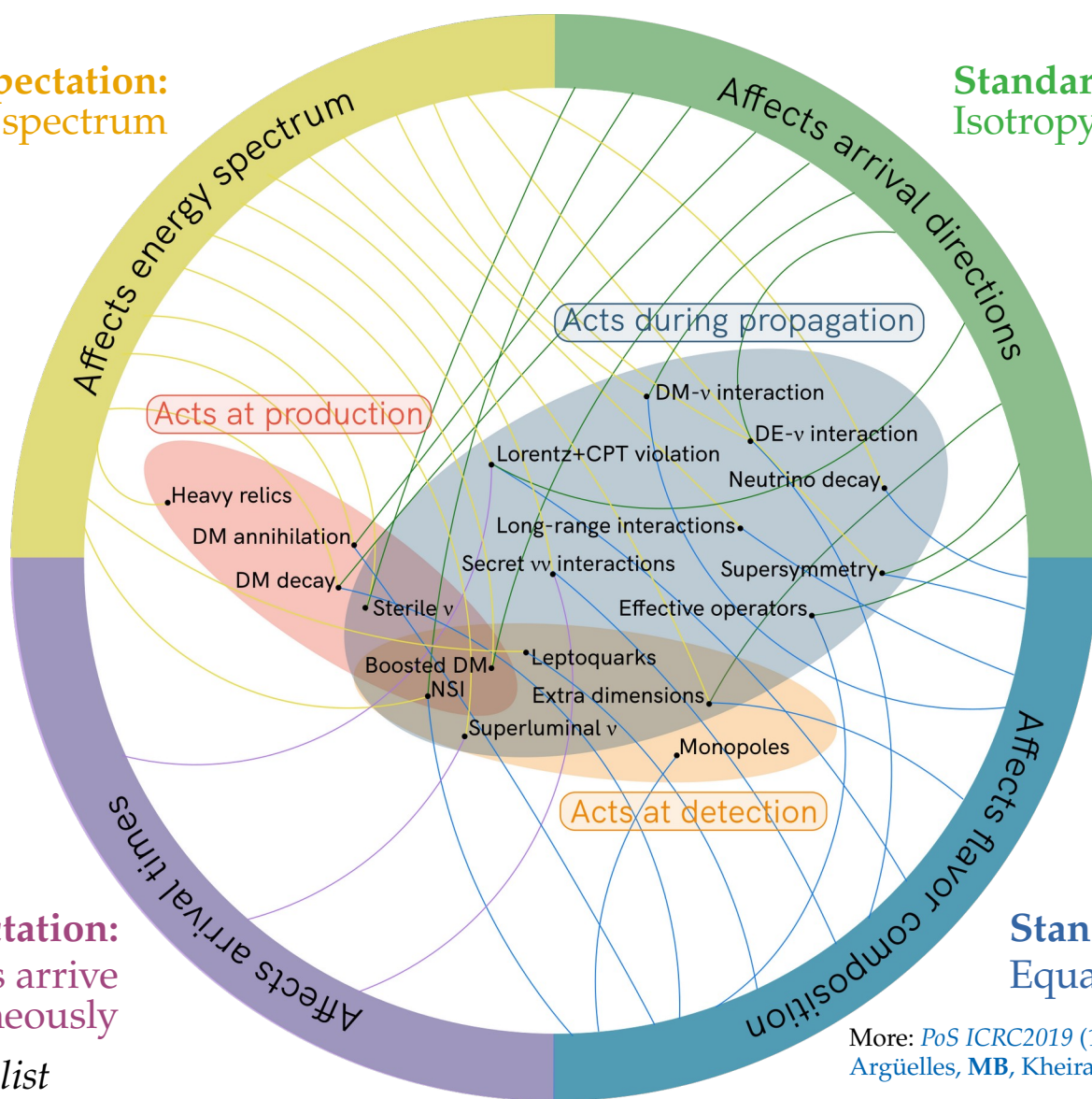
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More: *PoS ICRC2019* (1907.08690)

Argüelles, MB, Kheirandish, Palomares-Ruiz, Salvadó, Vincent

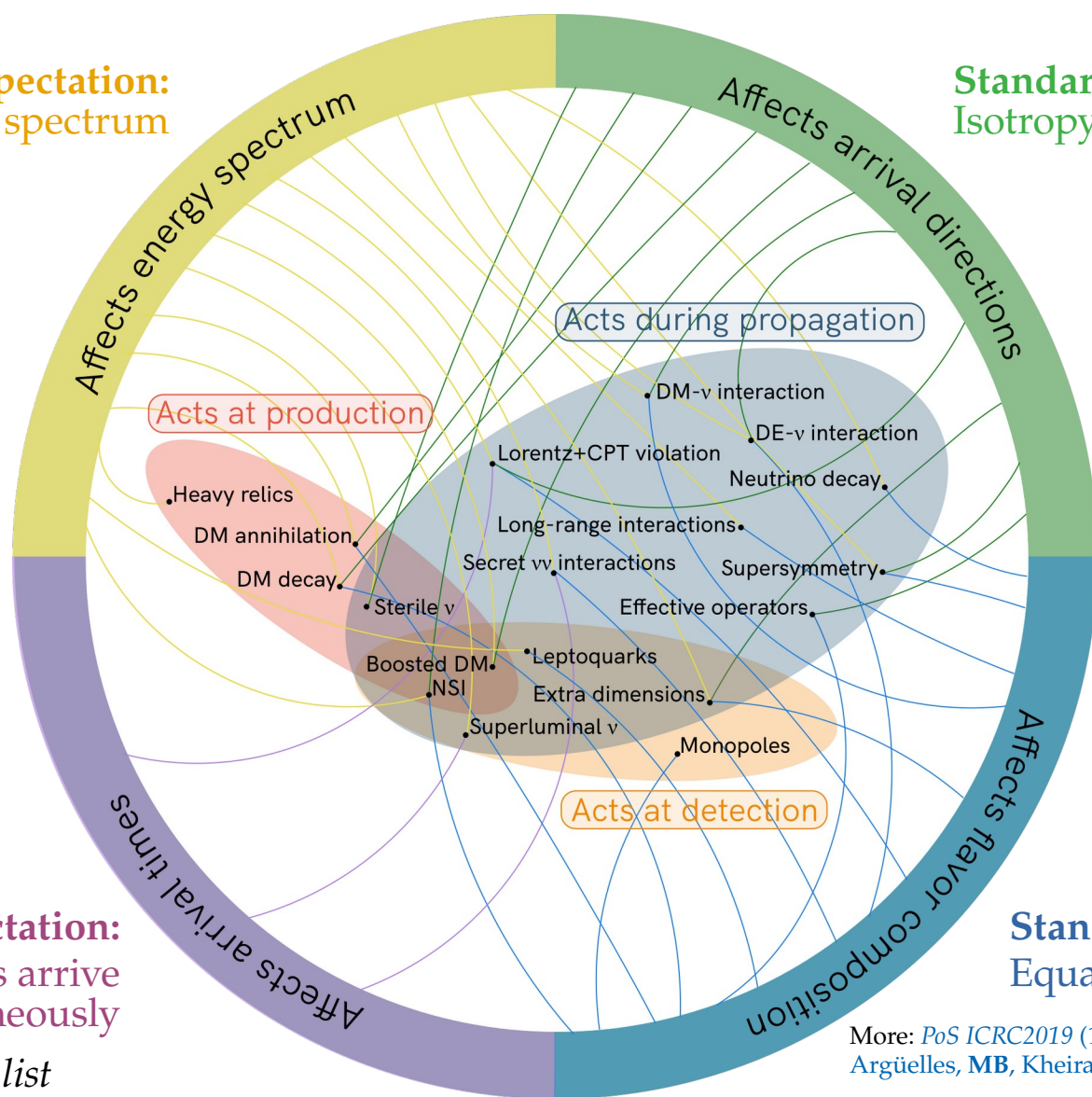
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Reviews:
Ahlers, Helbing, De los Heros, *EPJC* 2018
Argüelles, MB, Kheirandish, Palomares-Ruiz, Salvadó, Vincent, *ICRC* 2019 [1907.08690]
Ackermann, Ahlers, Anchordoqui, MB, et al., *Astro2020 Decadal Survey* [1903.04333]

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Today
TeV–PeV ν

Next decade
> 100-PeV ν

Today

TeV–PeV ν

Turn BSM predictions
into data-driven tests

Next decade

> 100 -PeV ν

Today
TeV–PeV ν

Turn BSM predictions
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Key developments:

Bigger detectors \rightarrow larger statistics

Better reconstruction

Smaller astrophysical uncertainties

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Make predictions for BSM
in a new energy regime

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Better UHE ν flux predictions

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Made robust and meaningful by accounting
for all relevant particle and astrophysics uncertainties

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TeV–PeV ν

Turn BSM predictions
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Key developments:

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Better reconstruction

Smaller astrophysical uncertainties

Next decade
 > 100 -PeV ν

Make predictions for BSM
in a new energy regime

Key developments:

Discovery

New detection techniques

Better UHE ν flux predictions

Similar to the evolution of cosmology to a
high-precision field in the 1990s



Made robust and meaningful by accounting
for all relevant particle and astrophysics uncertainties

Not knowing
the sources

Not knowing
the ν production
mechanism

(Us)

Low statistics /
limited
reconstruction

BSM using
TeV– EeV ν



(Also us)
(If we factor in
all the
uncertainties)

What is unique about BSM with HE and UHE ν_τ ?

From experiment

High energies (TeV–PeV)

Ultra-high energies (≥ 100 PeV)

The also make up $\sim 1/3$ of the flux
Detectors sensitive to ν_τ only or especially

From theory

Test the three-flavor oscillation
paradigm at large L and E

Sensitivity to six flavor-transition
probabilities: $\nu_e \rightarrow \nu_{\beta'}$, $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_\beta$

Test flavor universality in νN
interactions up to $s^{1/2} \sim 100$ TeV

What is unique about BSM with HE and UHE ν_τ ?

From experiment

High energies (TeV–PeV)

The make up $\sim 1/3$ of the flux
Needed for precision flavor studies

Ultra-high energies (≥ 100 PeV)

The also make up $\sim 1/3$ of the flux
Detectors sensitive to ν_τ only or especially

From theory


τ -sector BSM couplings are the
least constrained

Test the three-flavor oscillation
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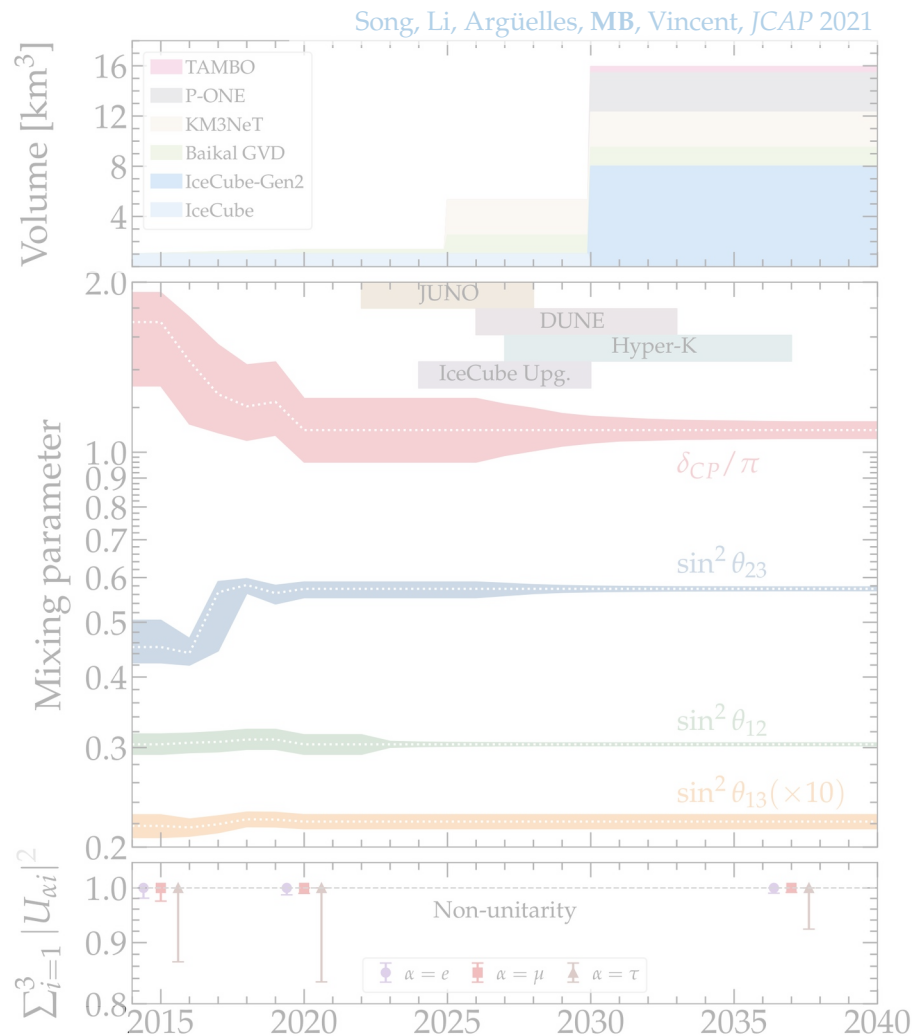
What BSM effects do we focus on?

- 1 Flavor stuff
 - 2 Cross-section stuff
 - 3 Energy-spectrum stuff
- 
- Good chances of discovery
or setting strong bounds

*Keep ourselves grounded by accounting for all
relevant particle and astrophysics unknowns*

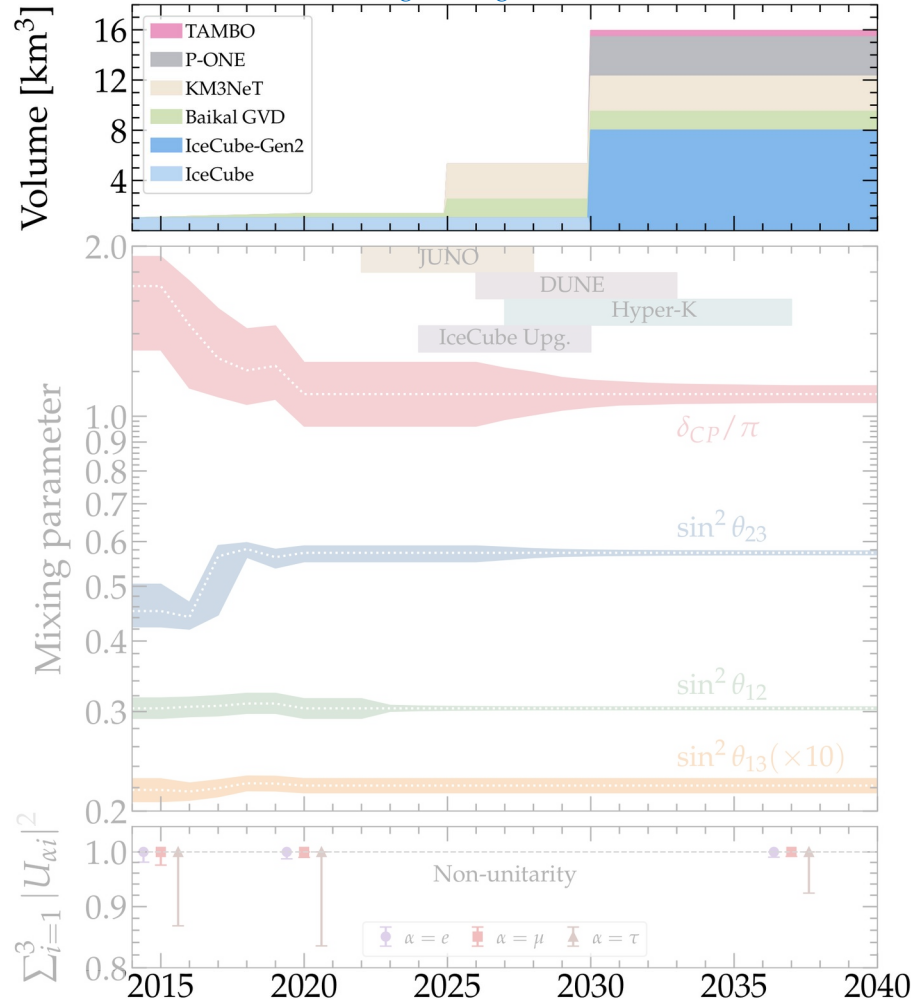
Flavor:
Towards precision

Three reasons to be excited



Three reasons to be excited

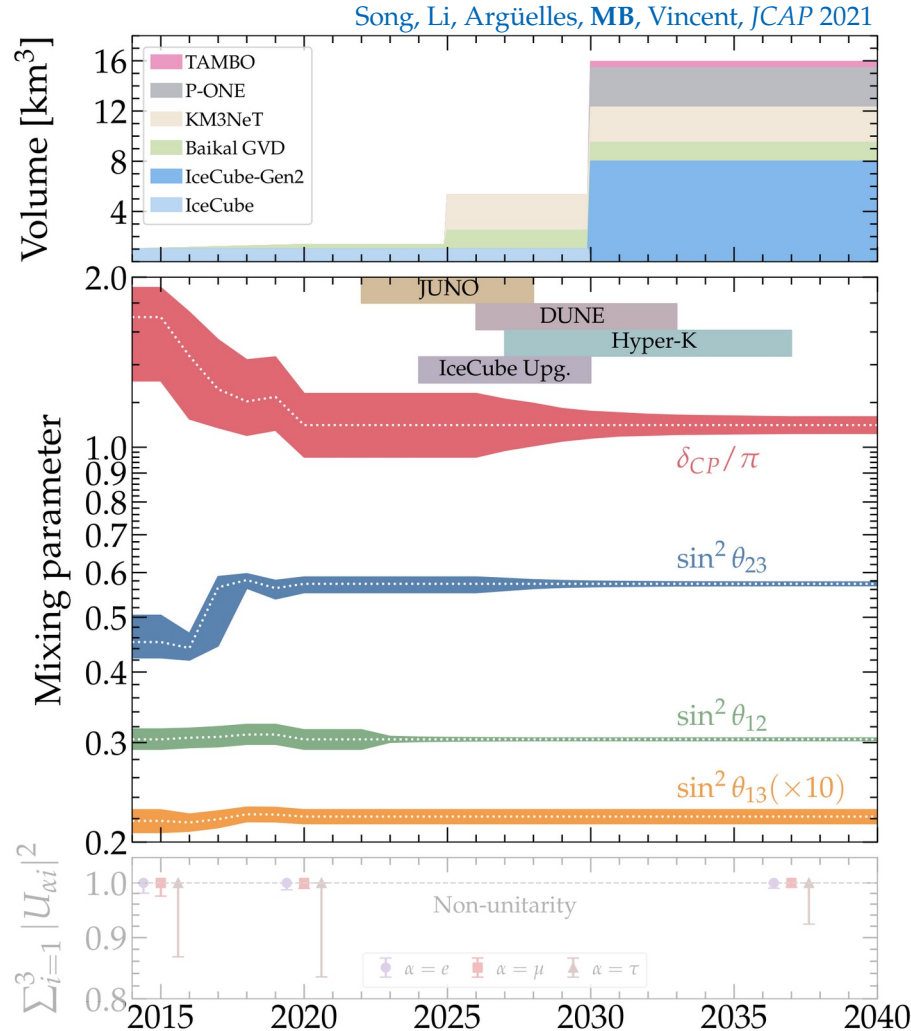
Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



Flavor measurements:

New neutrino telescopes = more events, better flavor measurement

Three reasons to be excited



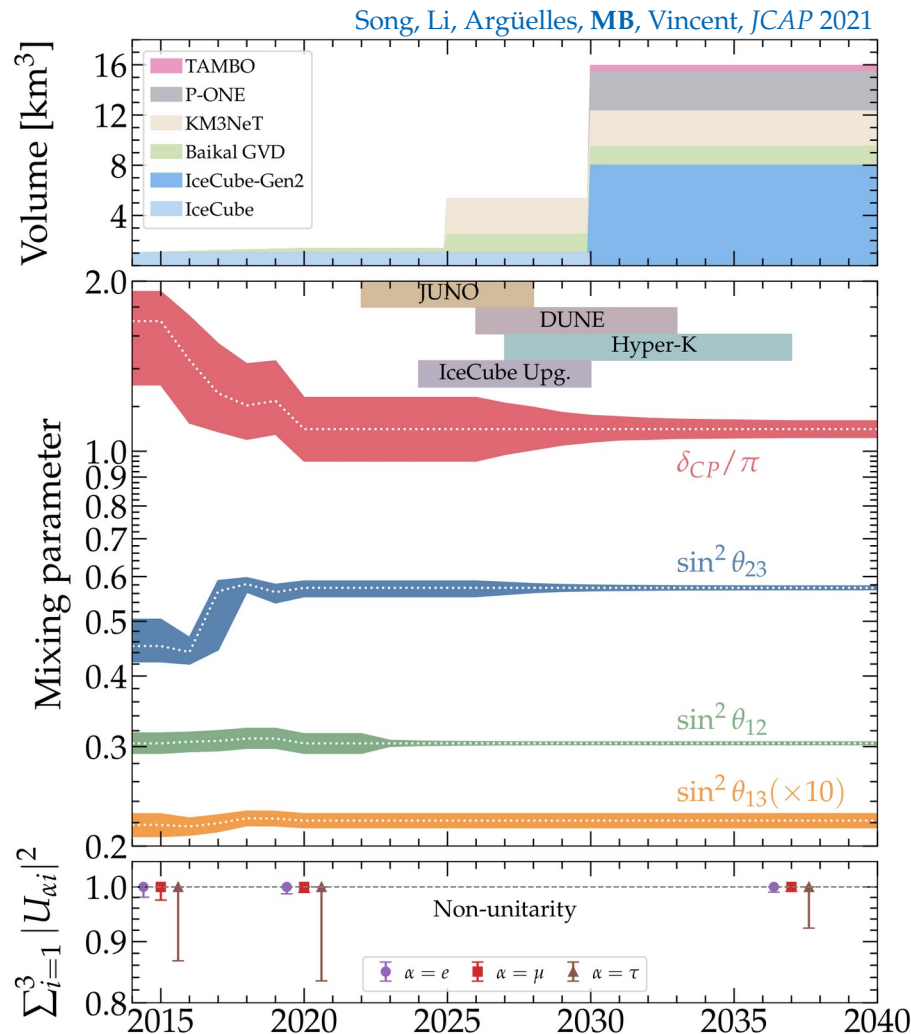
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Oscillation physics:

We will know the mixing parameters better (JUNO, DUNE, Hyper-K, IceCube Upgrade)

Three reasons to be excited



Flavor measurements:

New neutrino telescopes = more events, better flavor measurement

Oscillation physics:

We will know the mixing parameters better (JUNO, DUNE, Hyper-K, IceCube Upgrade)

Test of the oscillation framework:

We will be able to do what we want even if oscillations are non-unitary

One likely TeV–PeV ν production scenario:

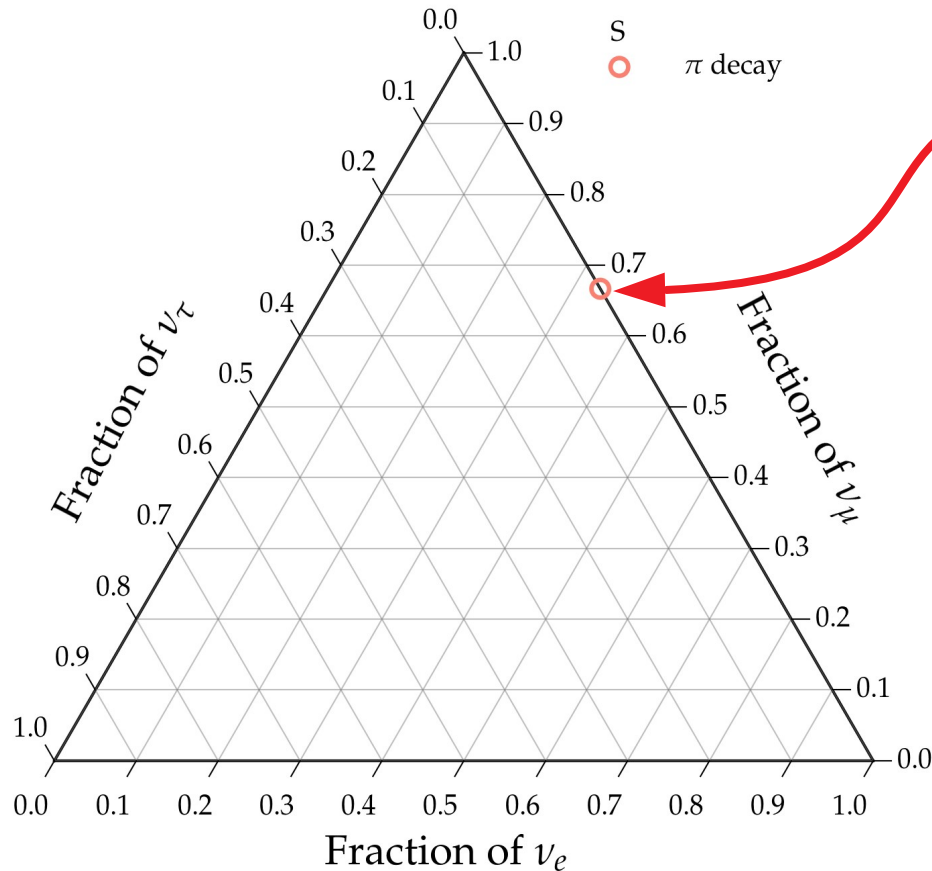
$$p + \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_{\mu} \text{ followed by } \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_{\mu}$$

Full π decay chain

$$(1/3:2/3:0)_S$$

Note: ν and $\bar{\nu}$ are (so far) indistinguishable
in neutrino telescopes

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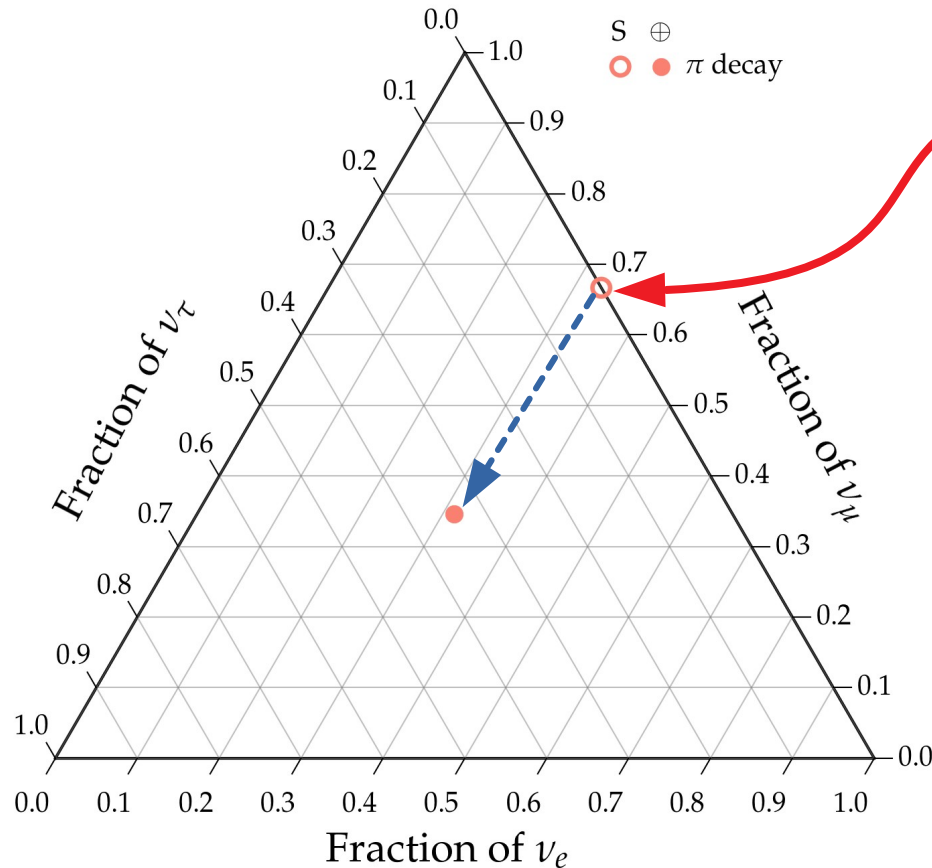


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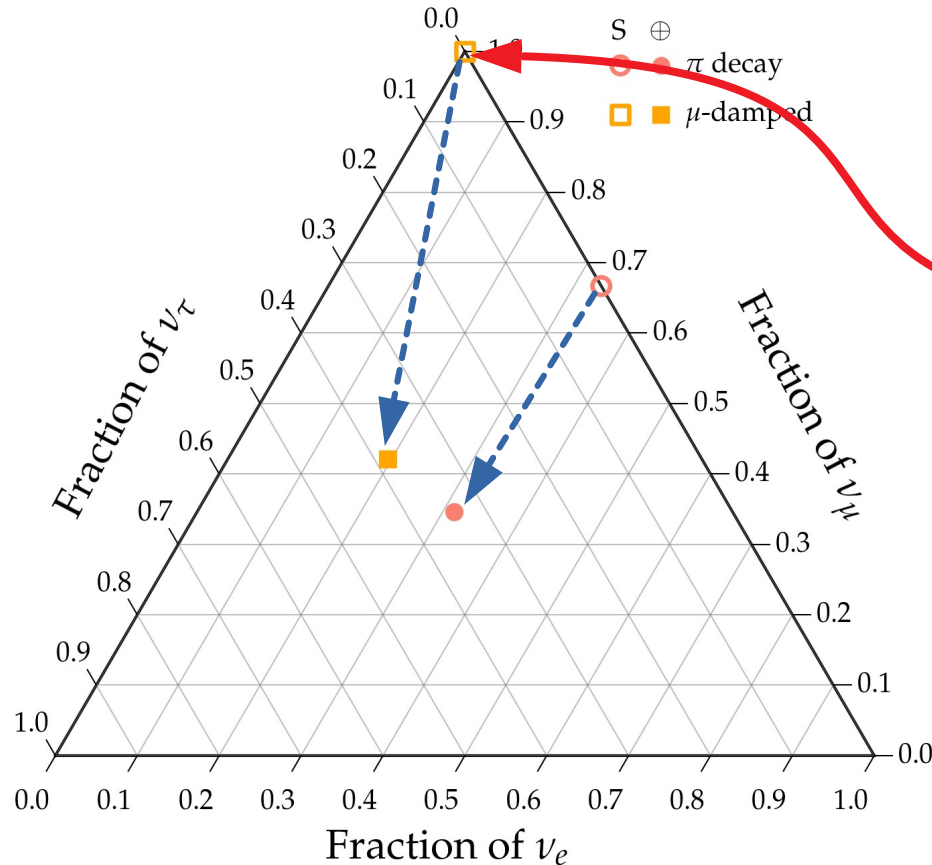


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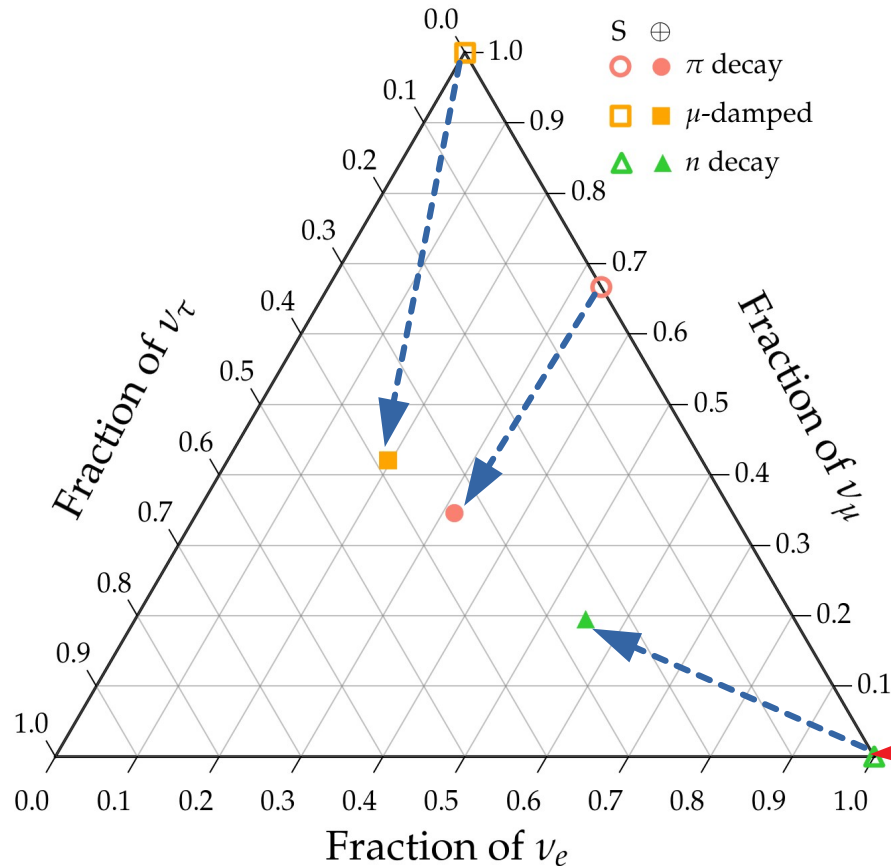
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Muon damped

$(0:1:0)_S$

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$(0:1:0)_S$

Neutron decay

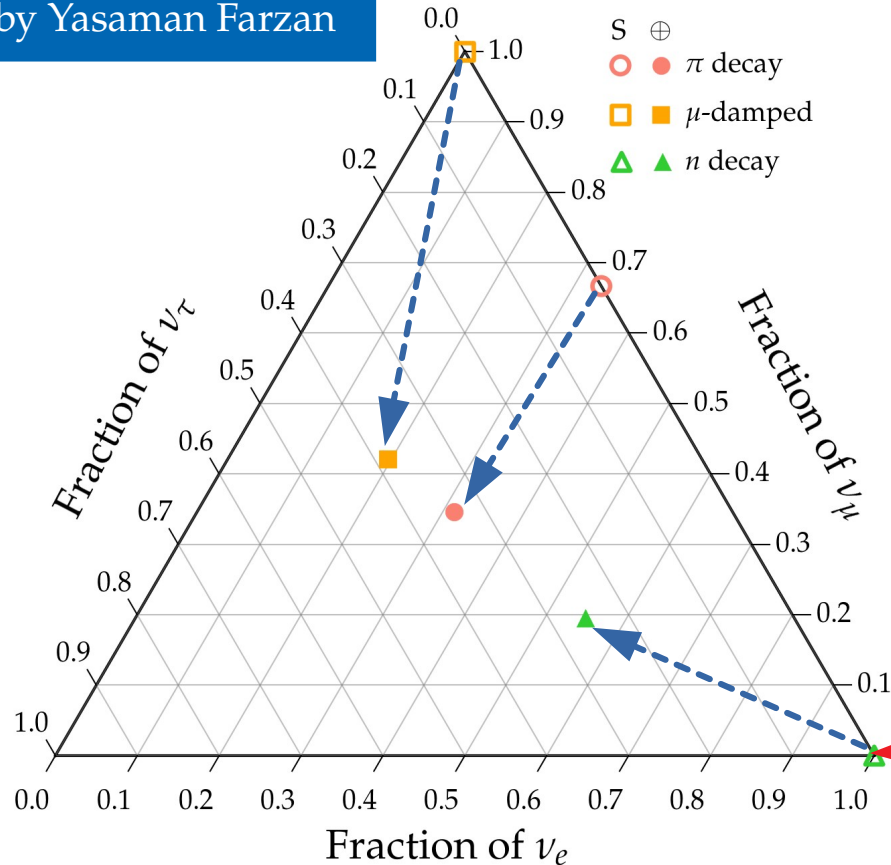
$(1:0:0)_S$

Note: ν and $\bar{\nu}$ are (so far) indistinguishable in neutrino telescopes

One likely TeV–PeV ν production scenario:

$$p + \gamma \rightarrow \pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu \text{ followed by } \mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

See talk by Yasaman Farzan



Full π decay chain

$$(1/3:2/3:0)_S$$

Muon damped

$$(0:1:0)_S$$

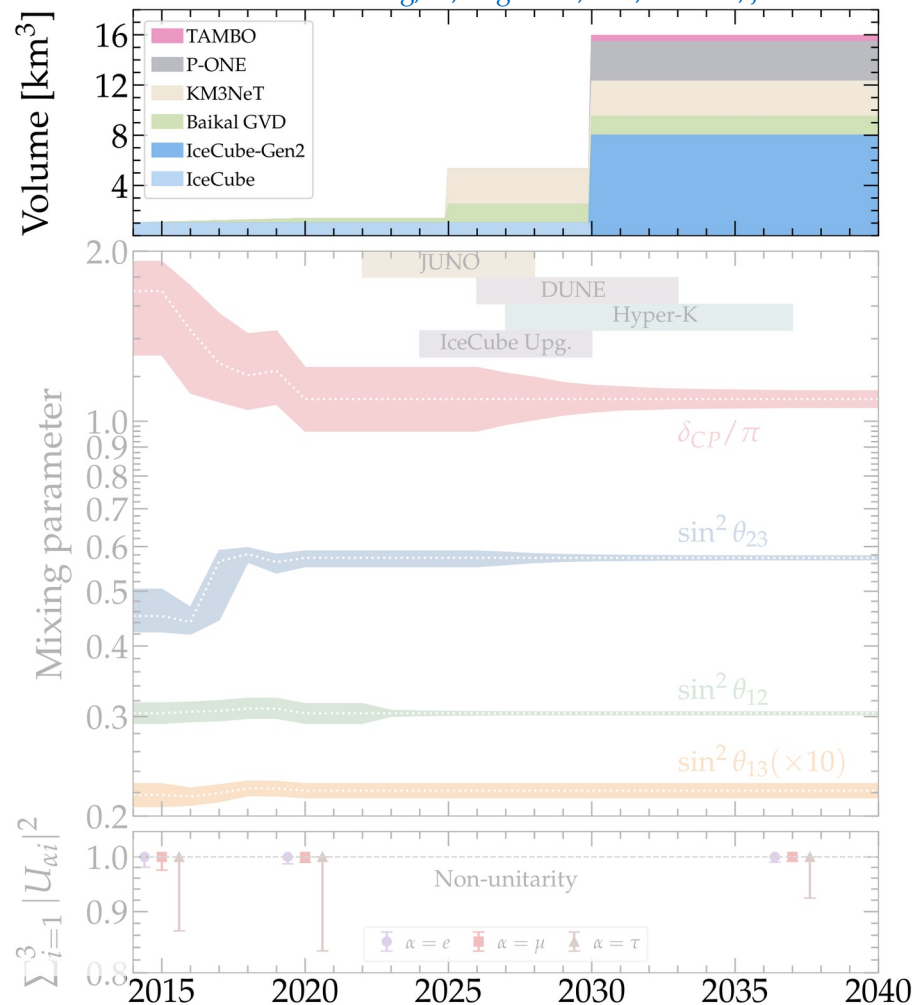
Neutron decay

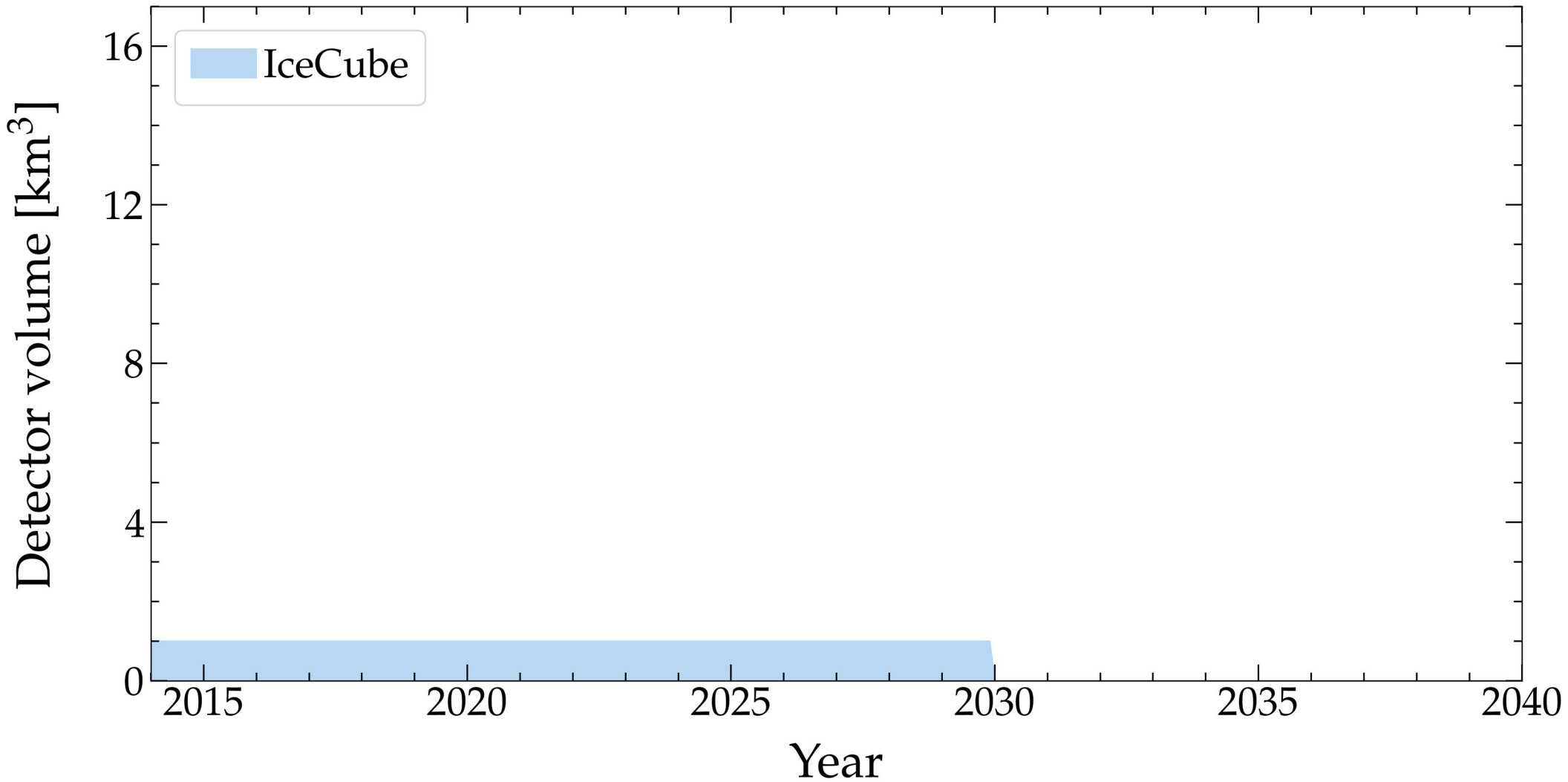
$$(1:0:0)_S$$

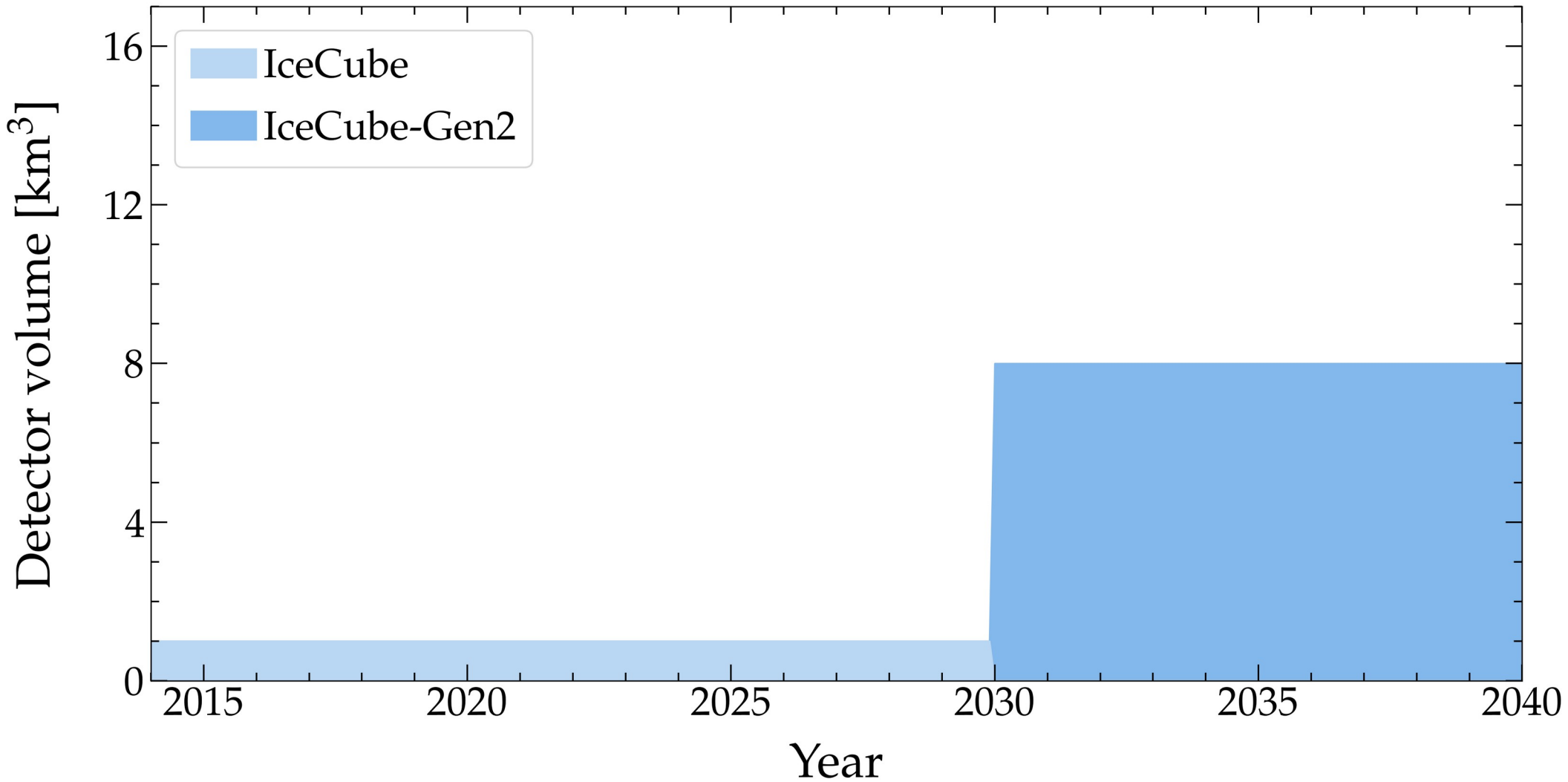
Note: ν and $\bar{\nu}$ are (so far) indistinguishable in neutrino telescopes

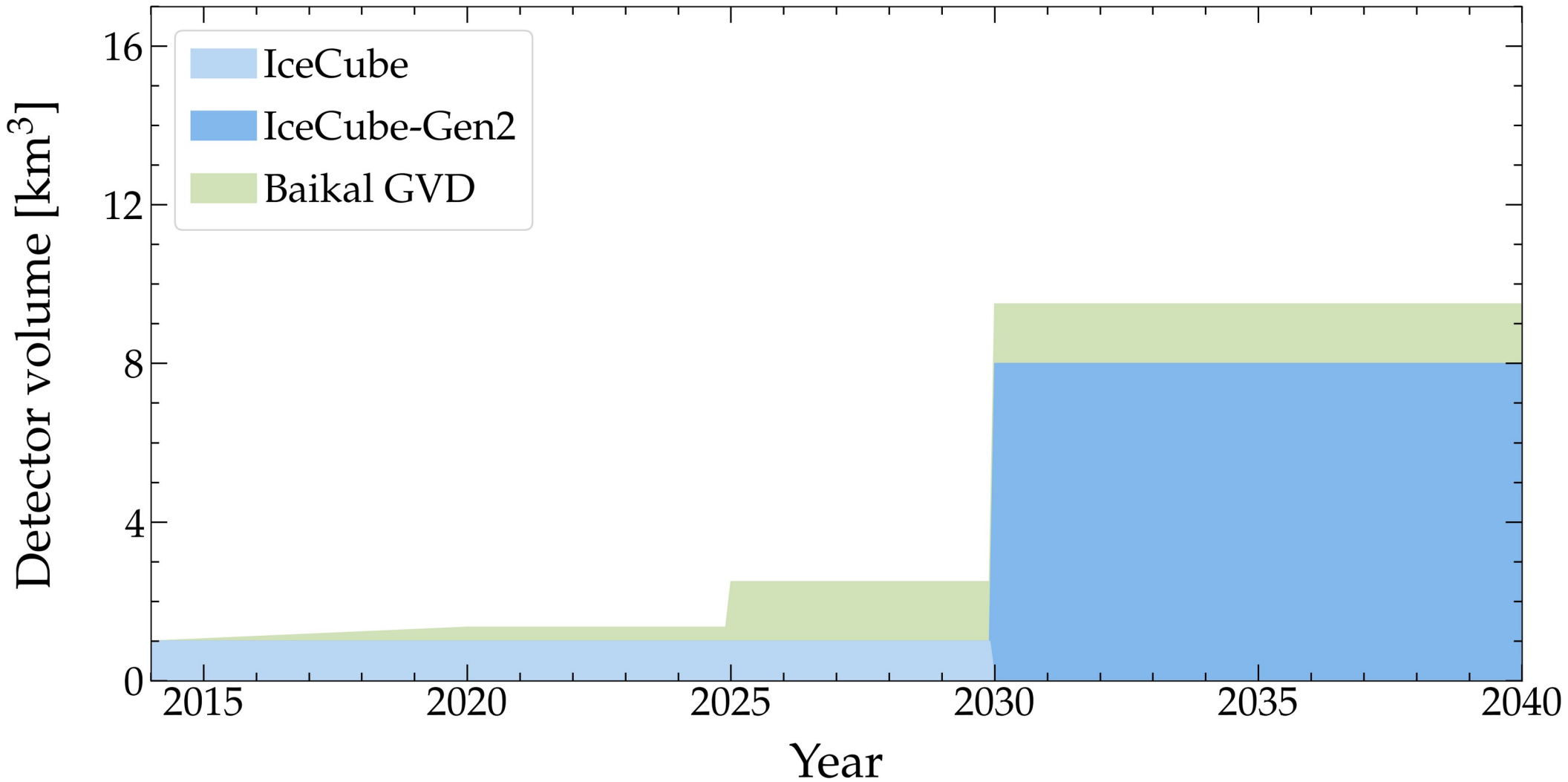
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

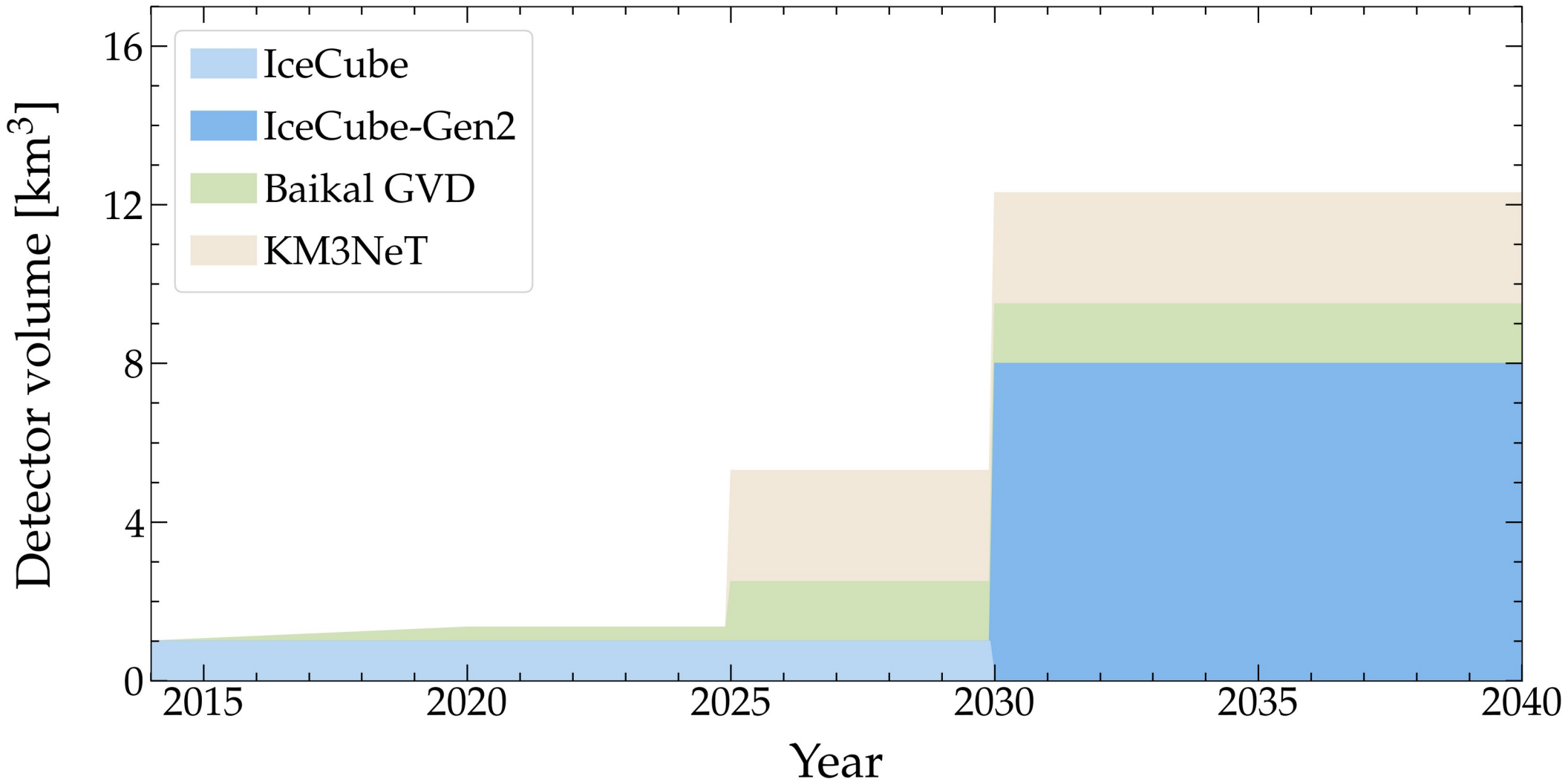
Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021

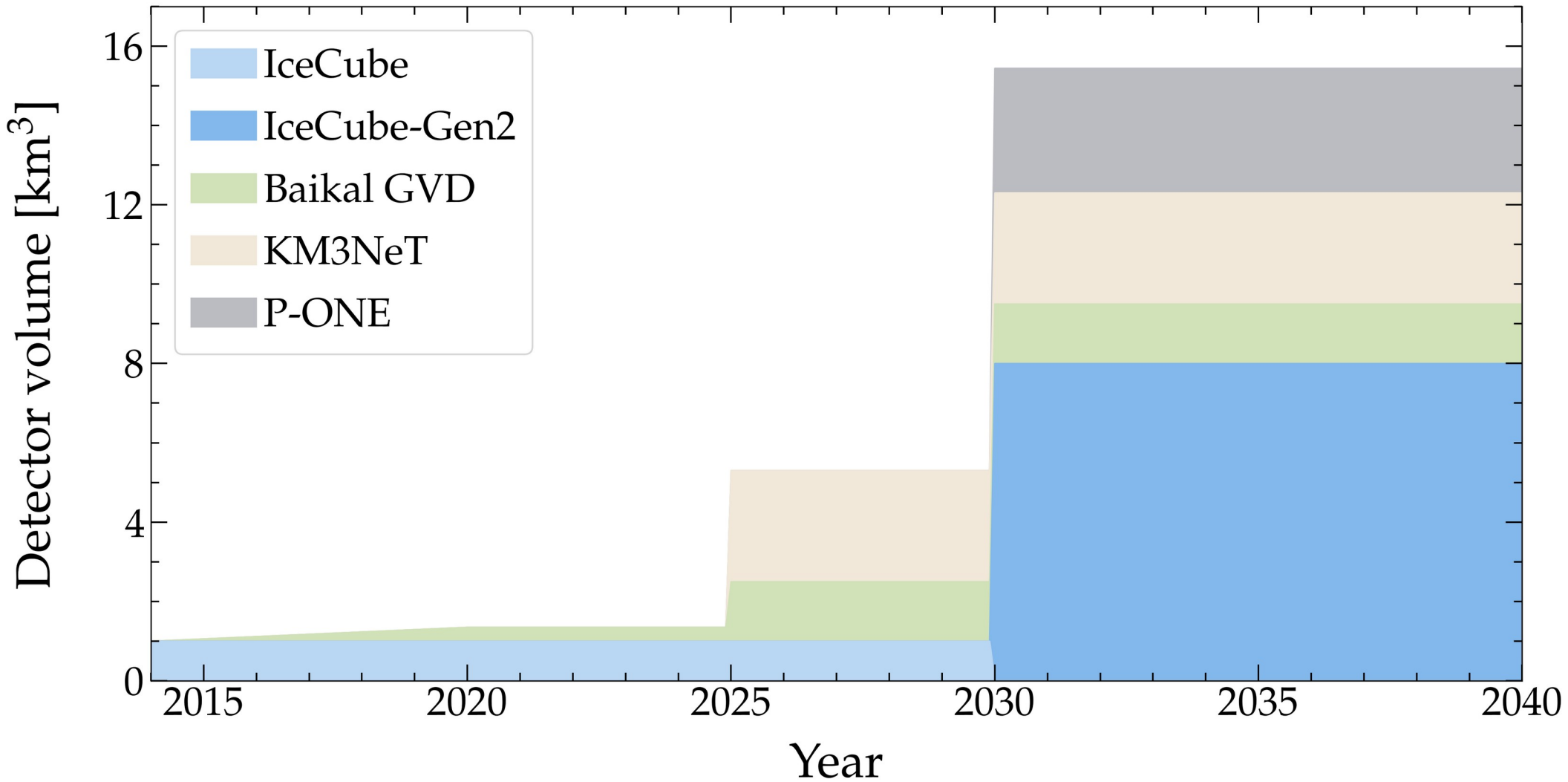


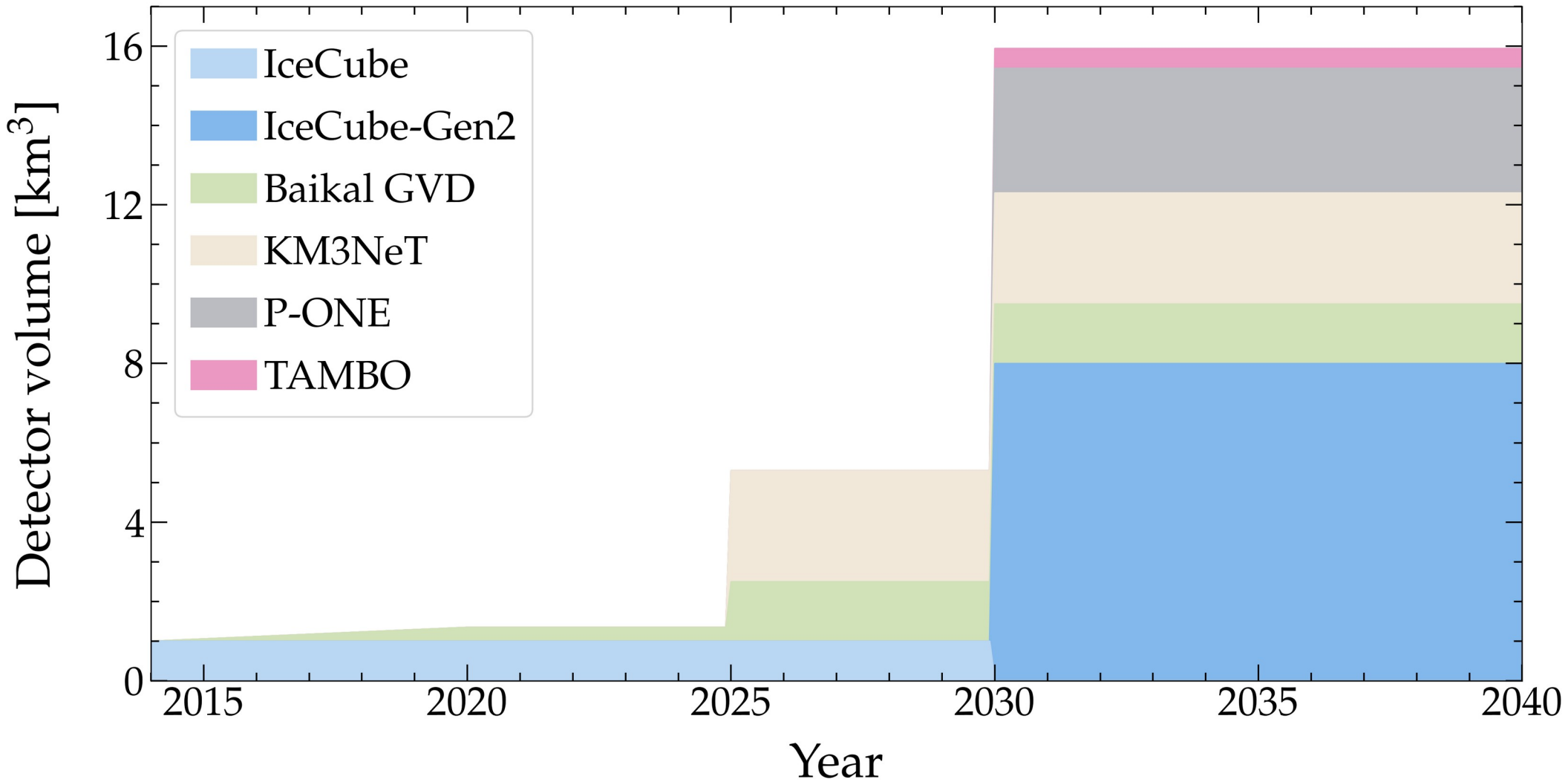


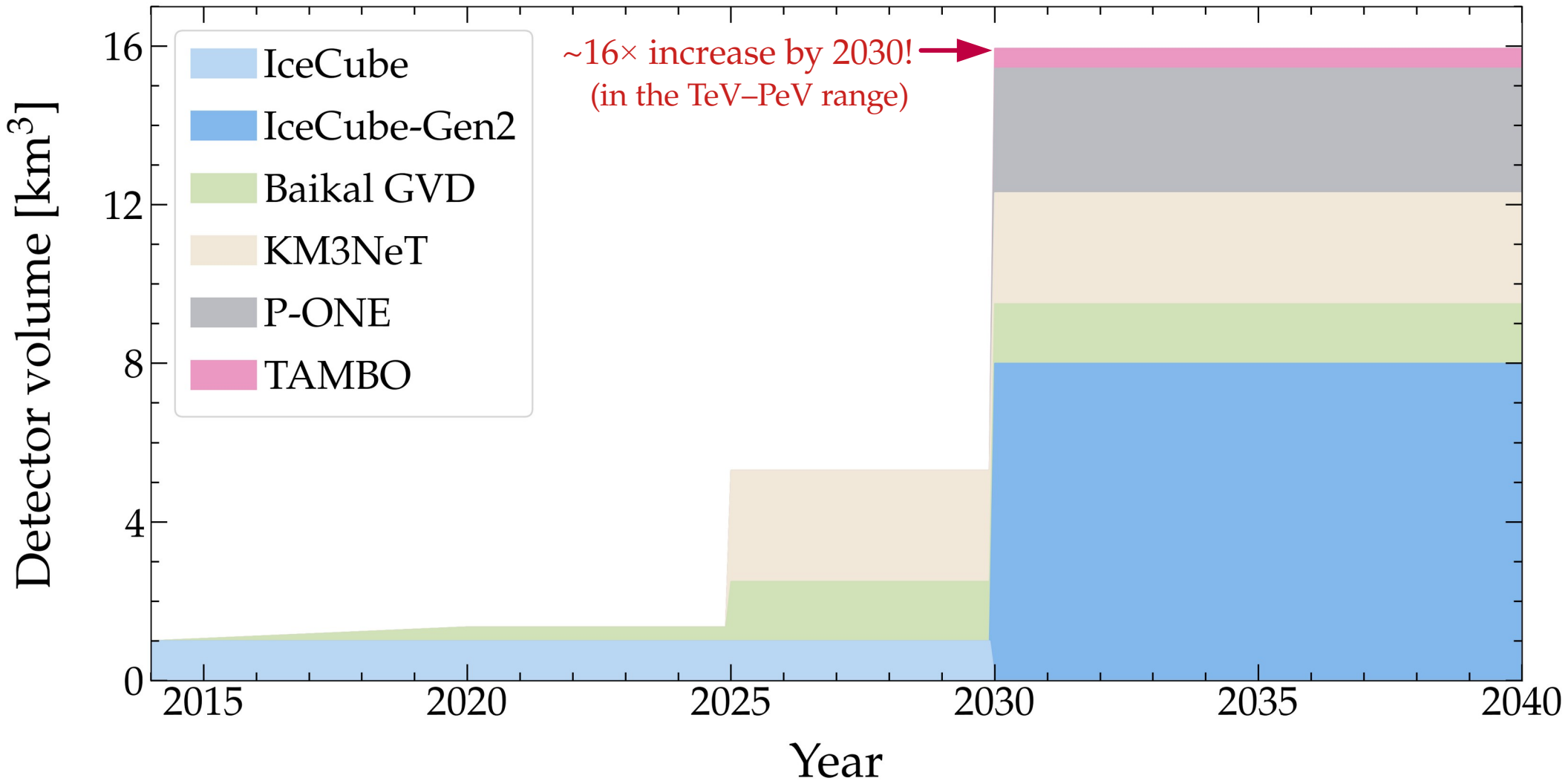






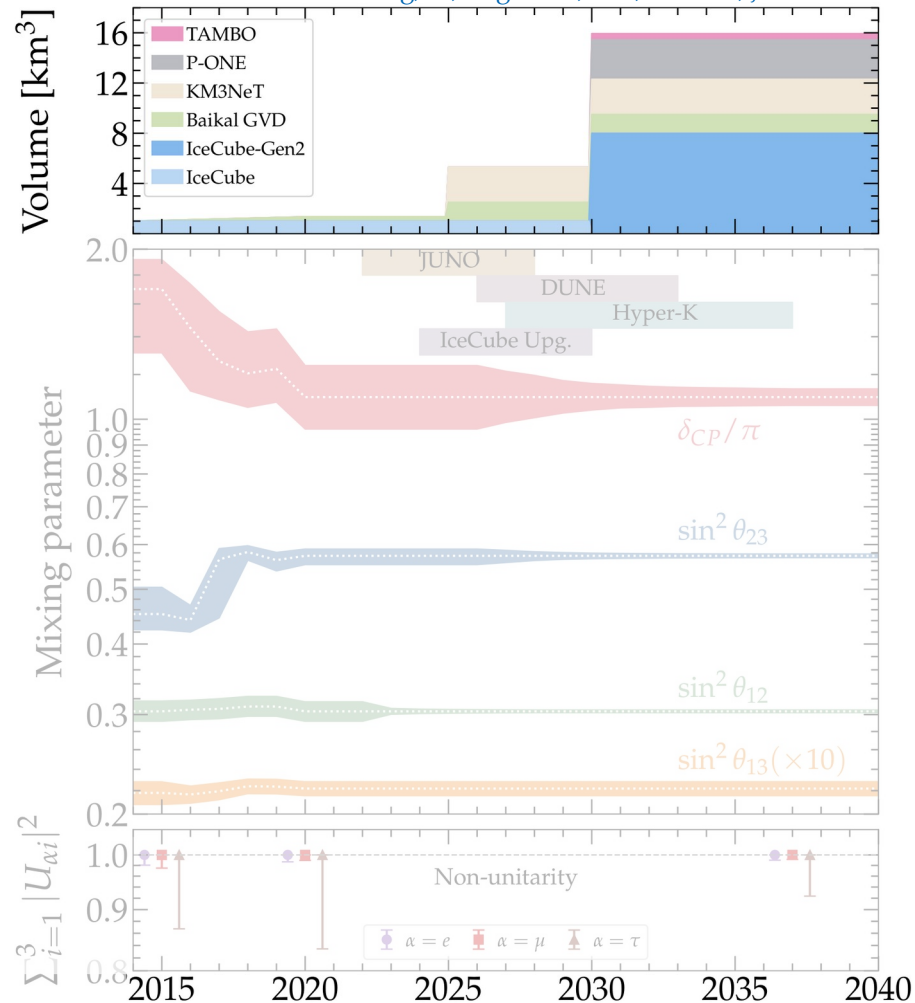






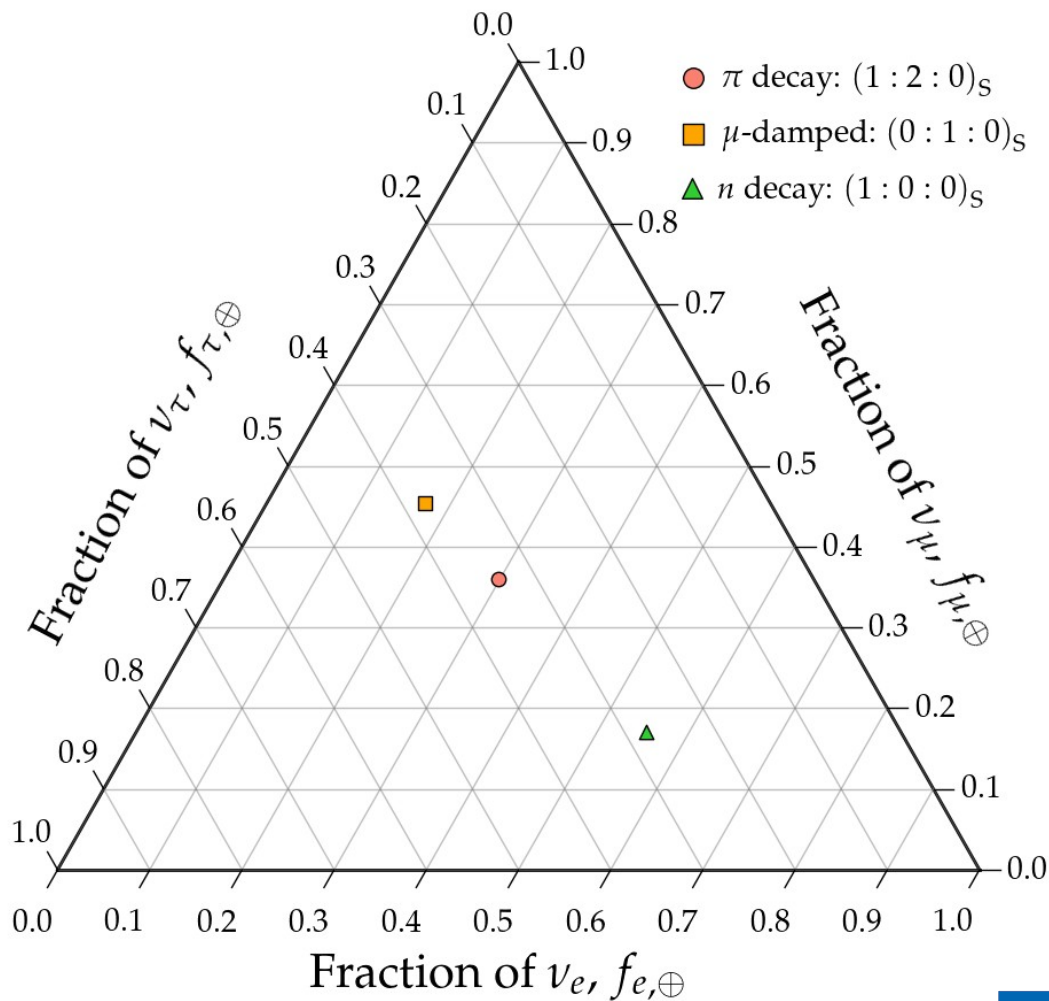
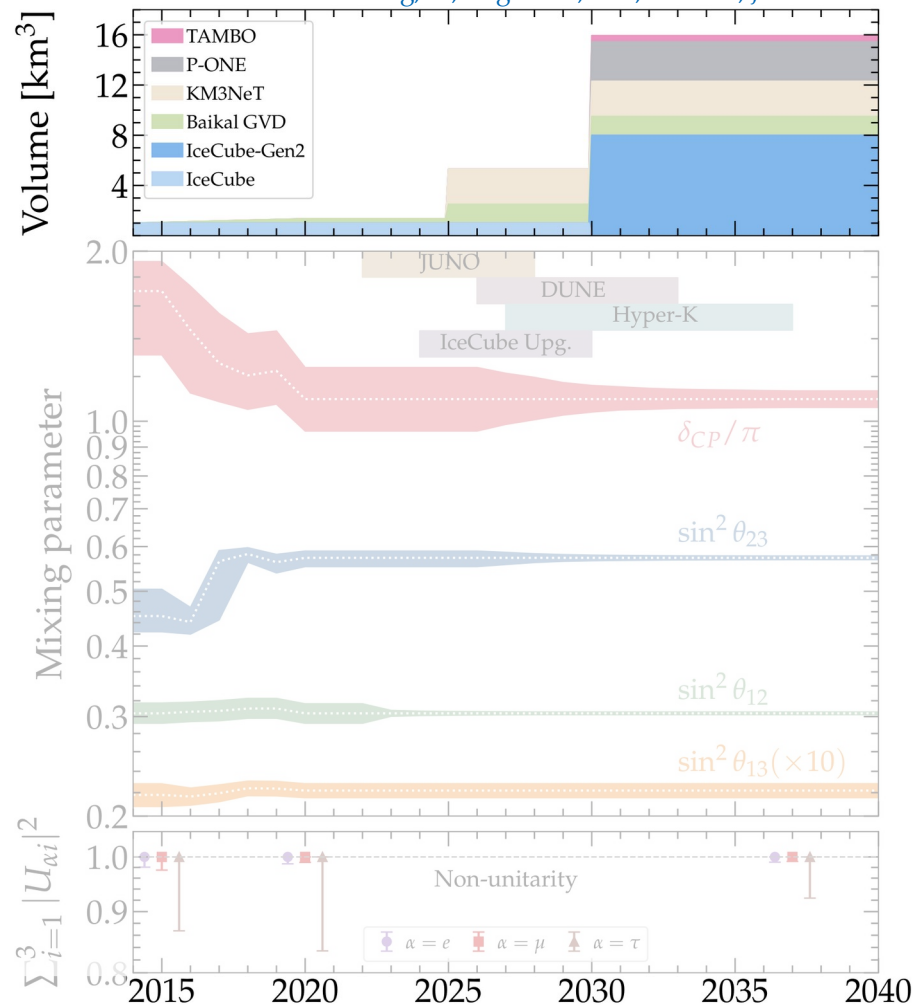
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



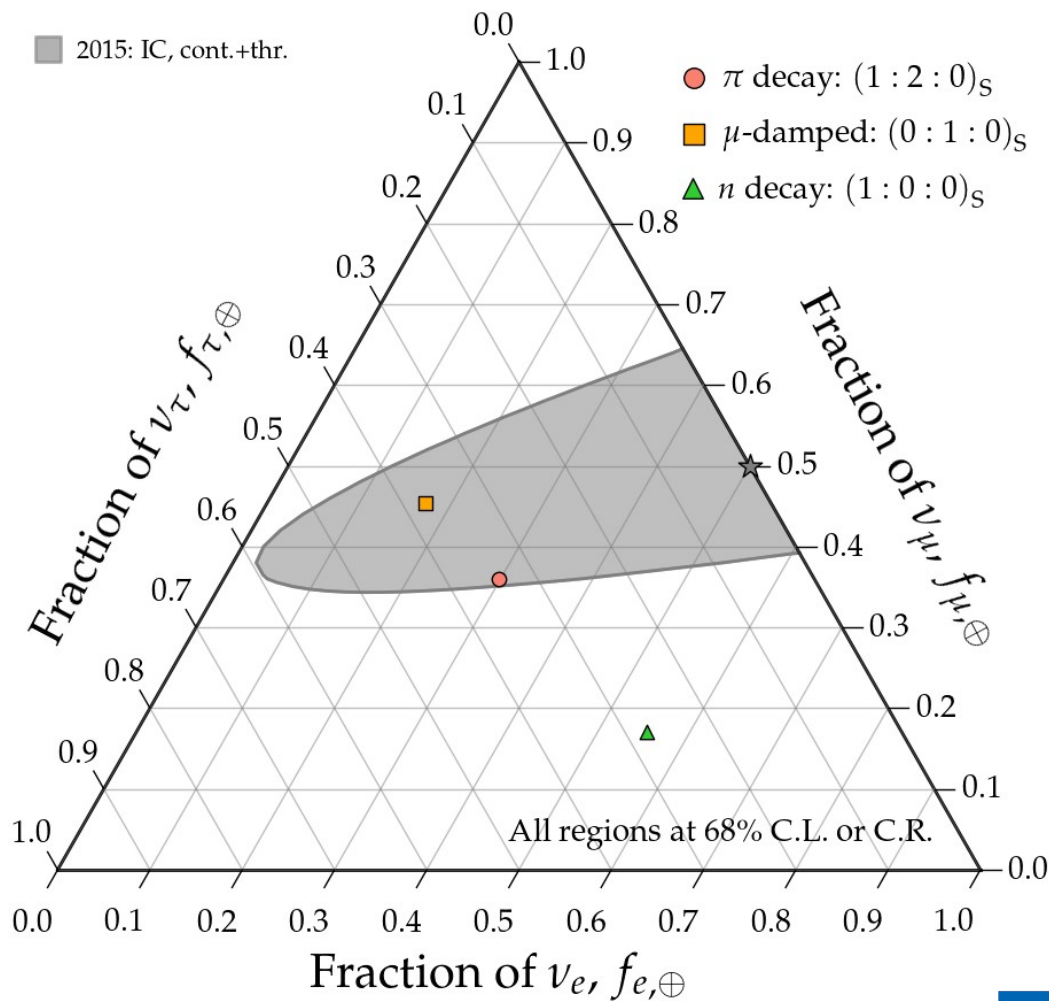
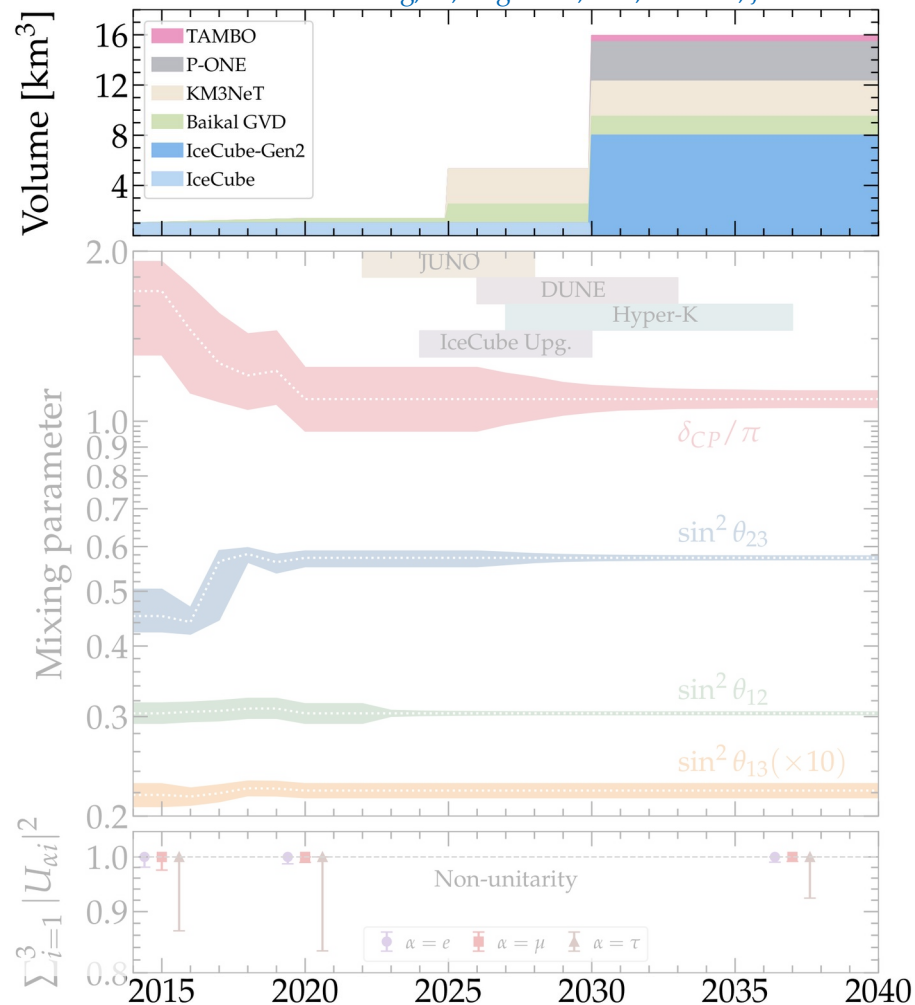
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



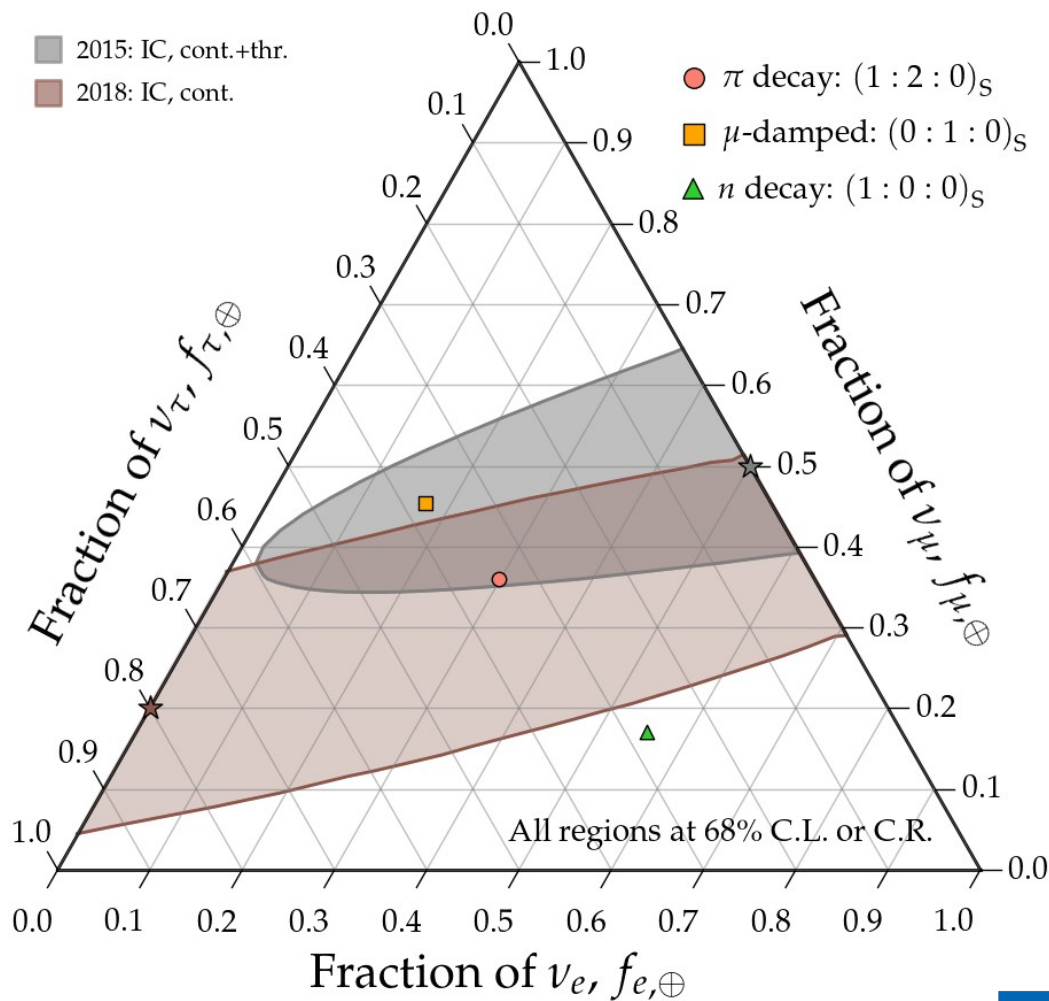
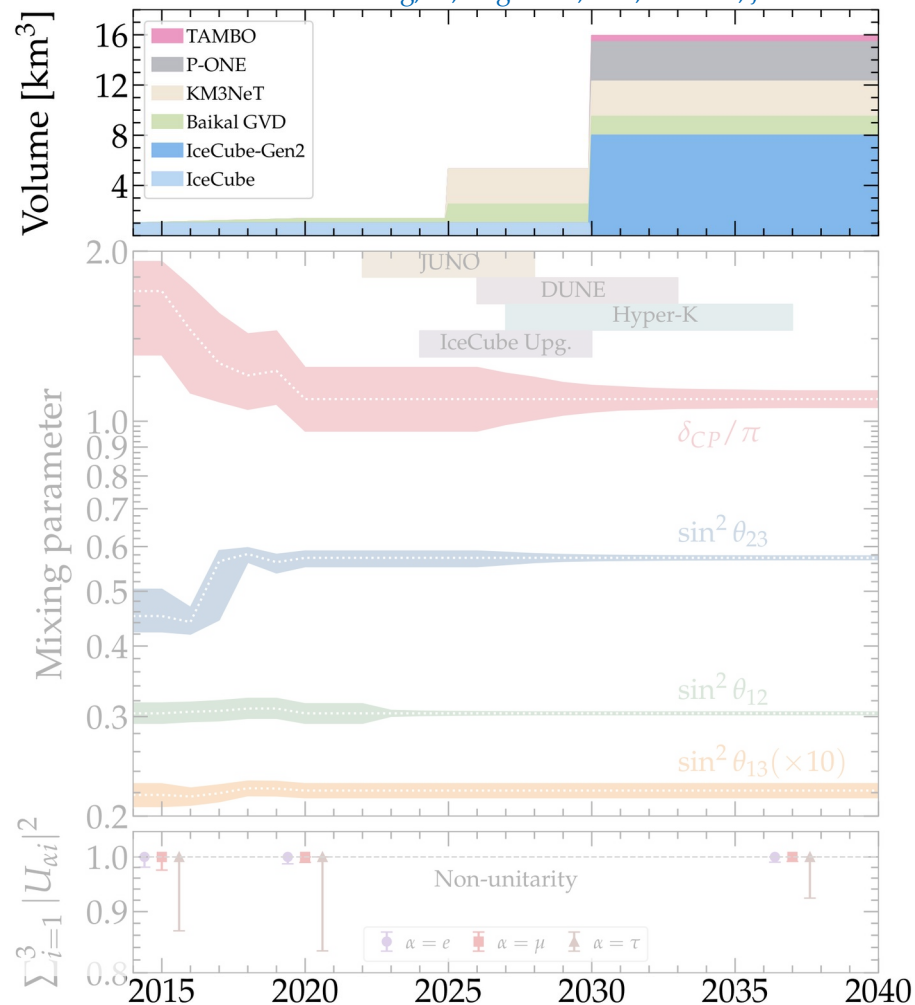
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



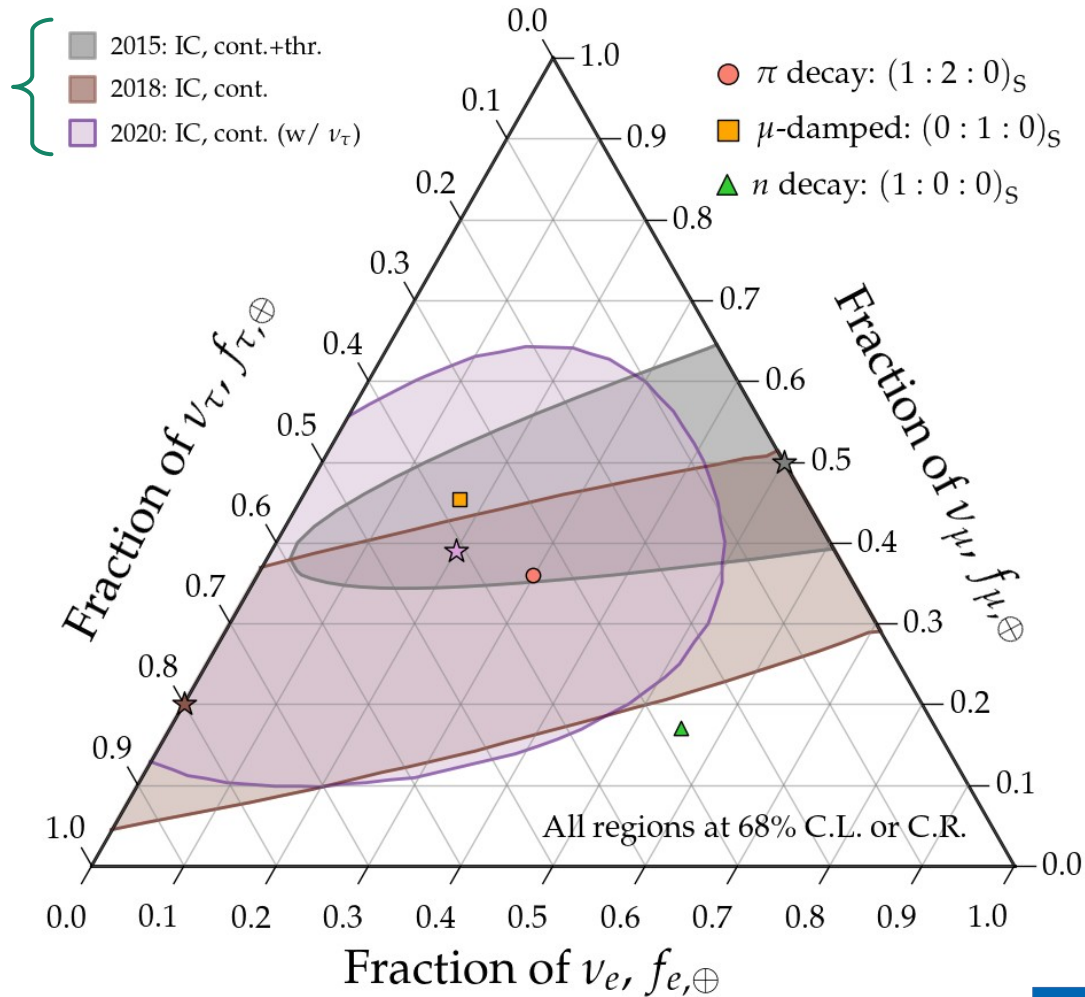
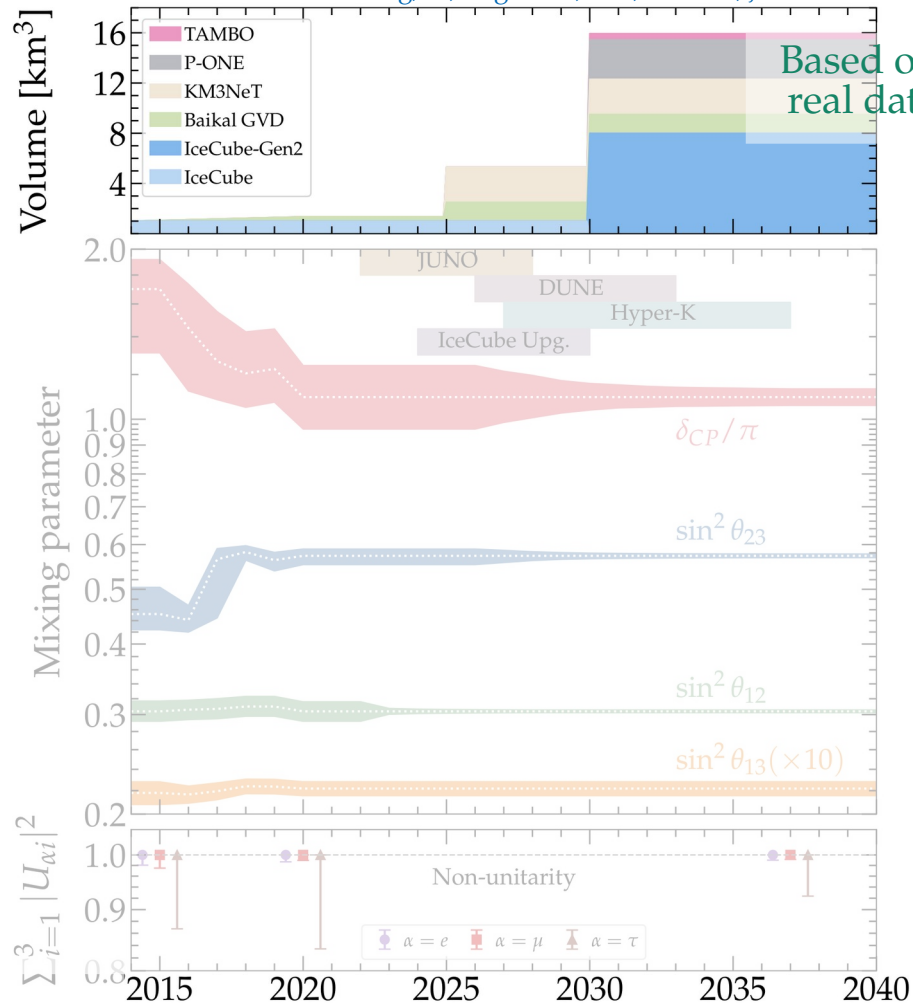
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



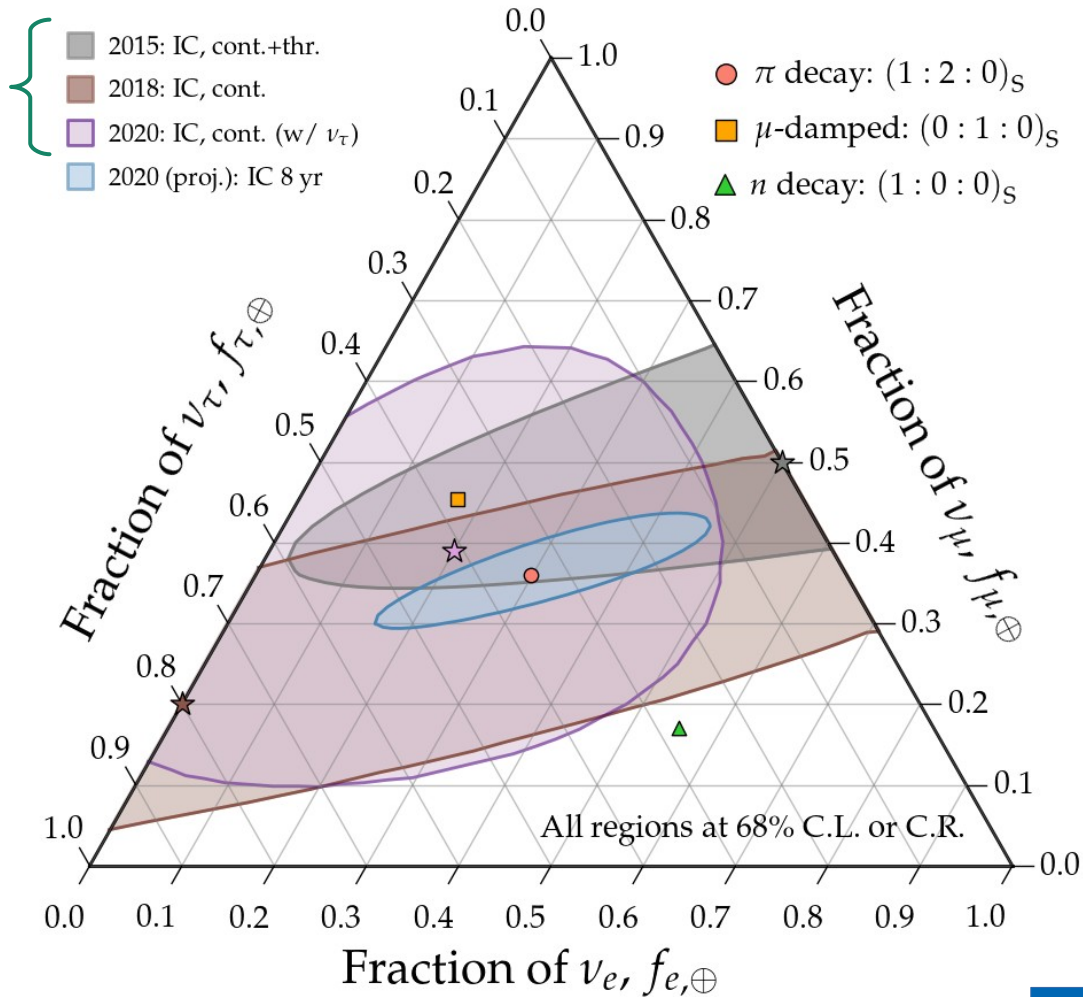
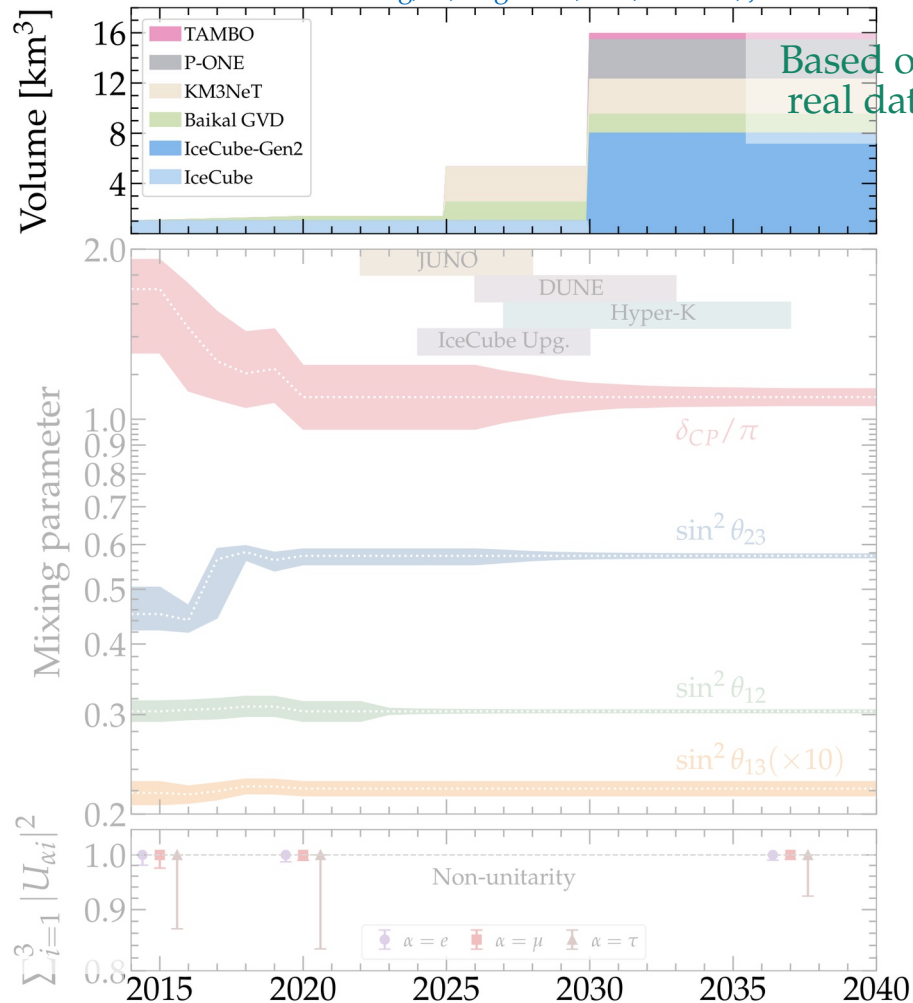
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



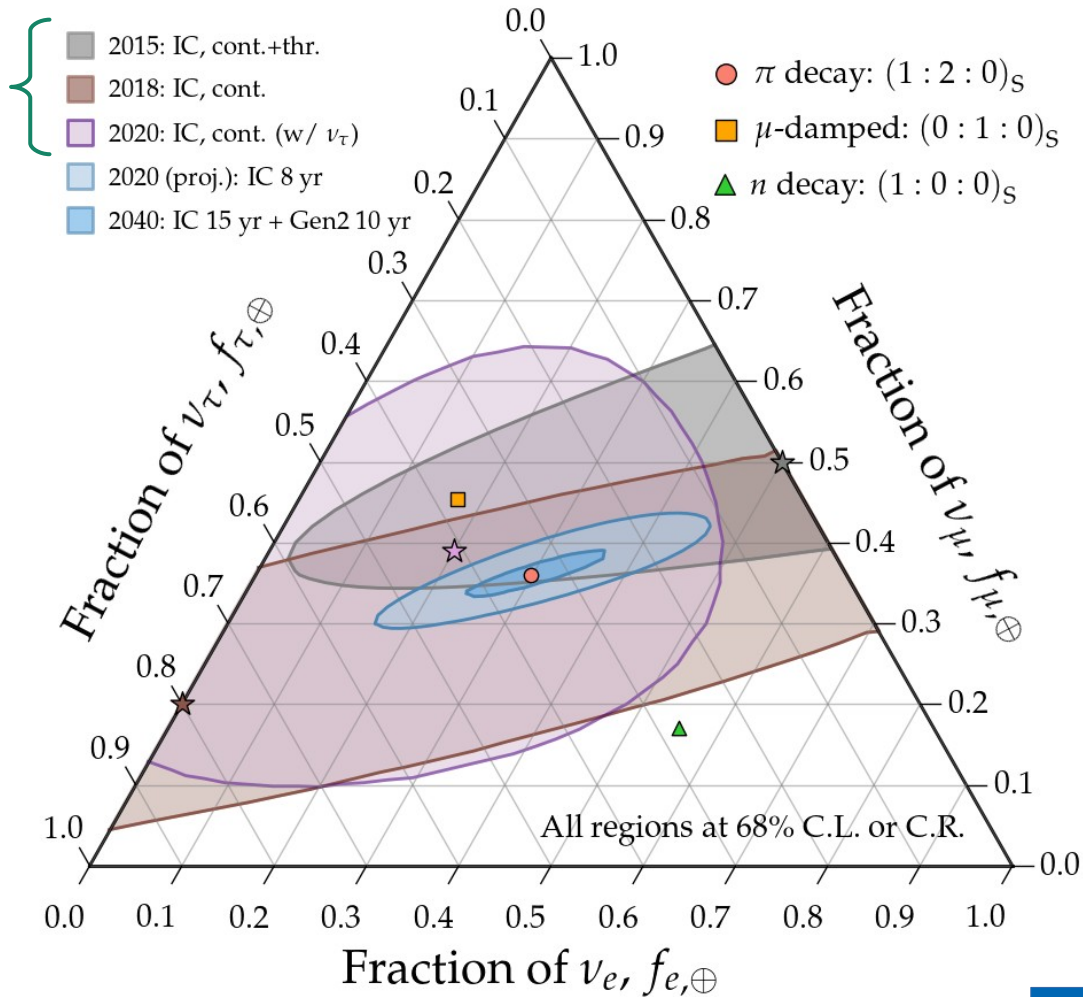
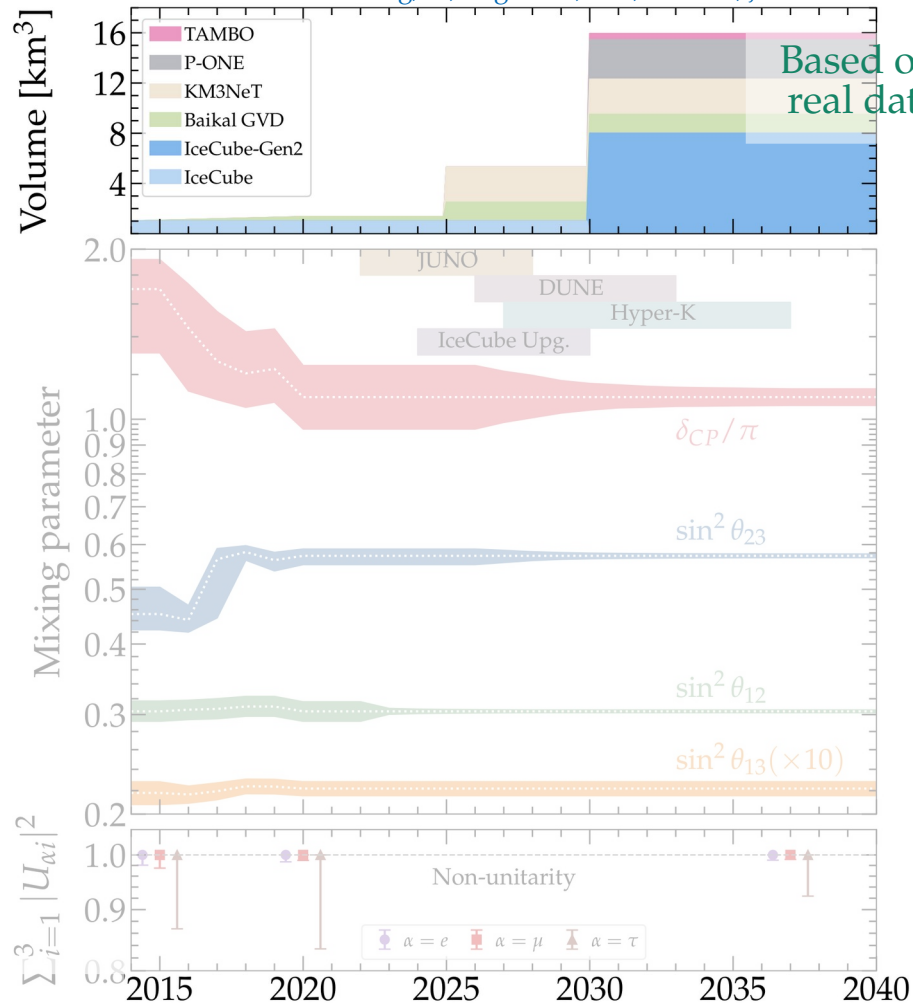
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



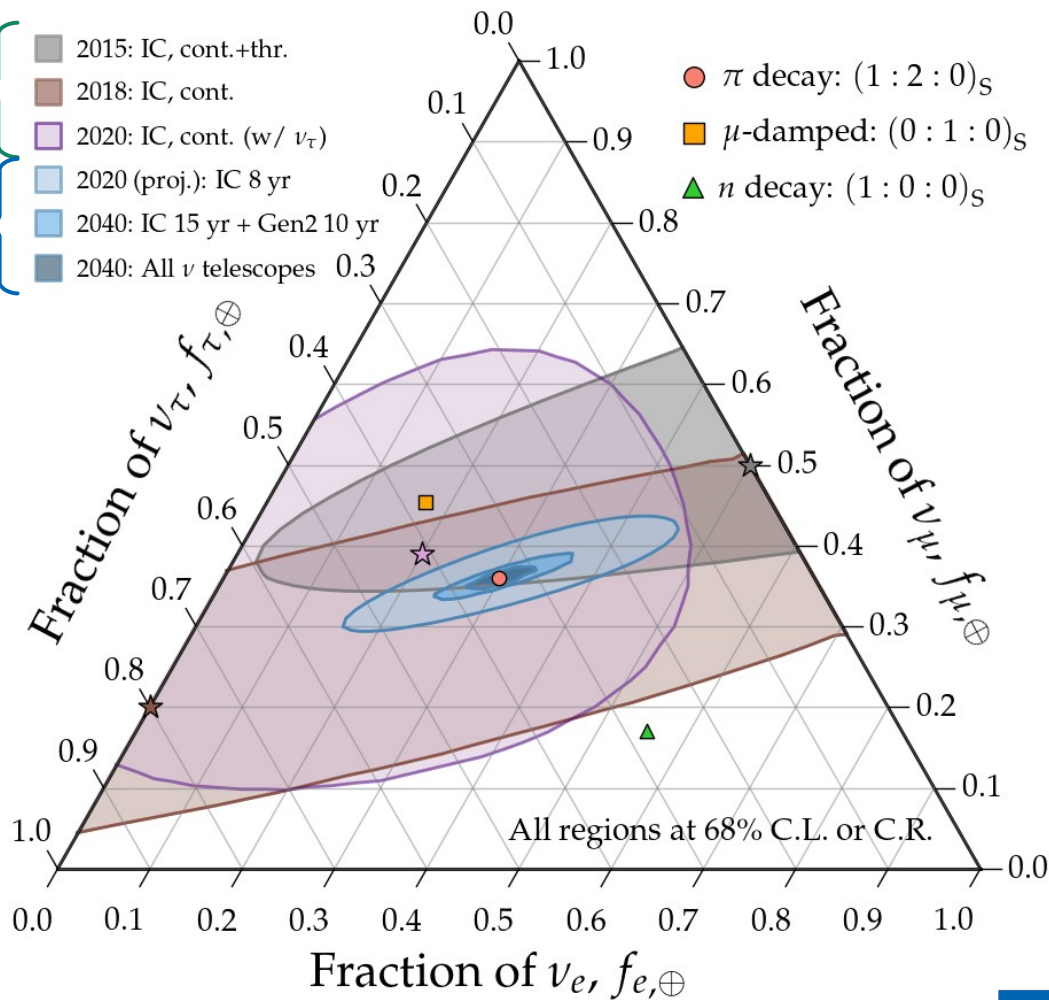
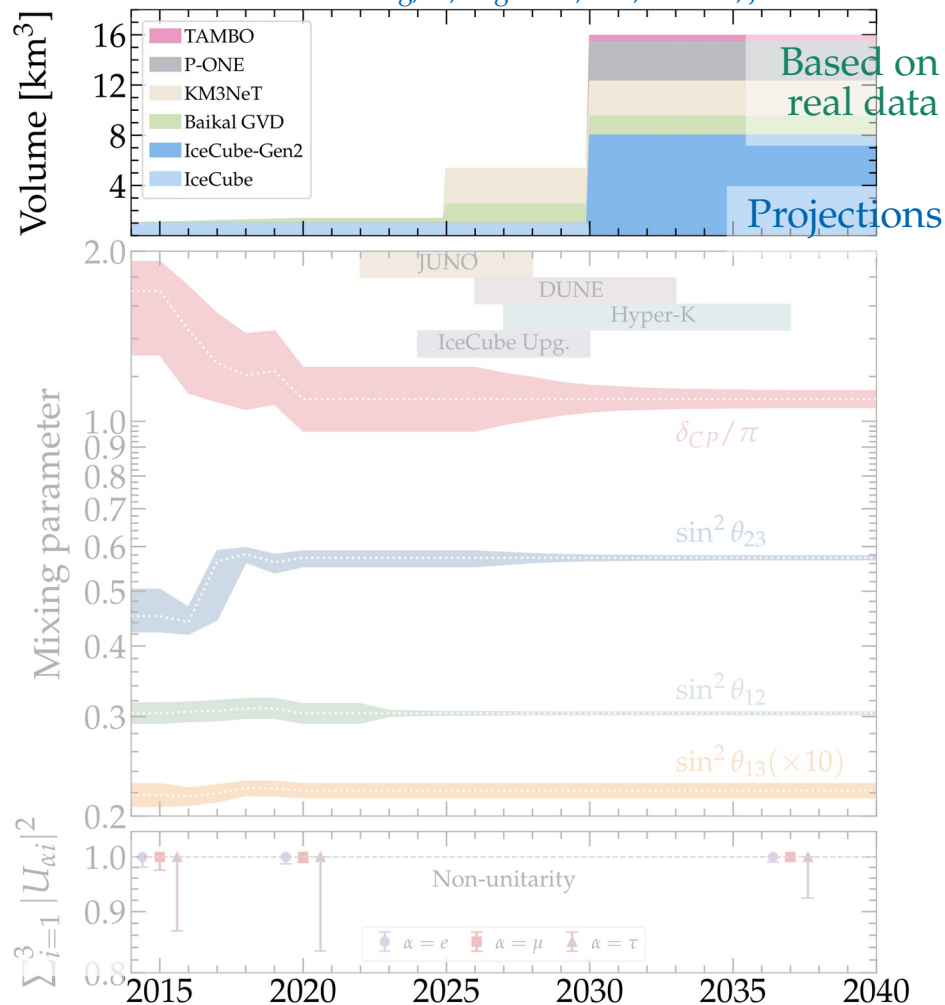
Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

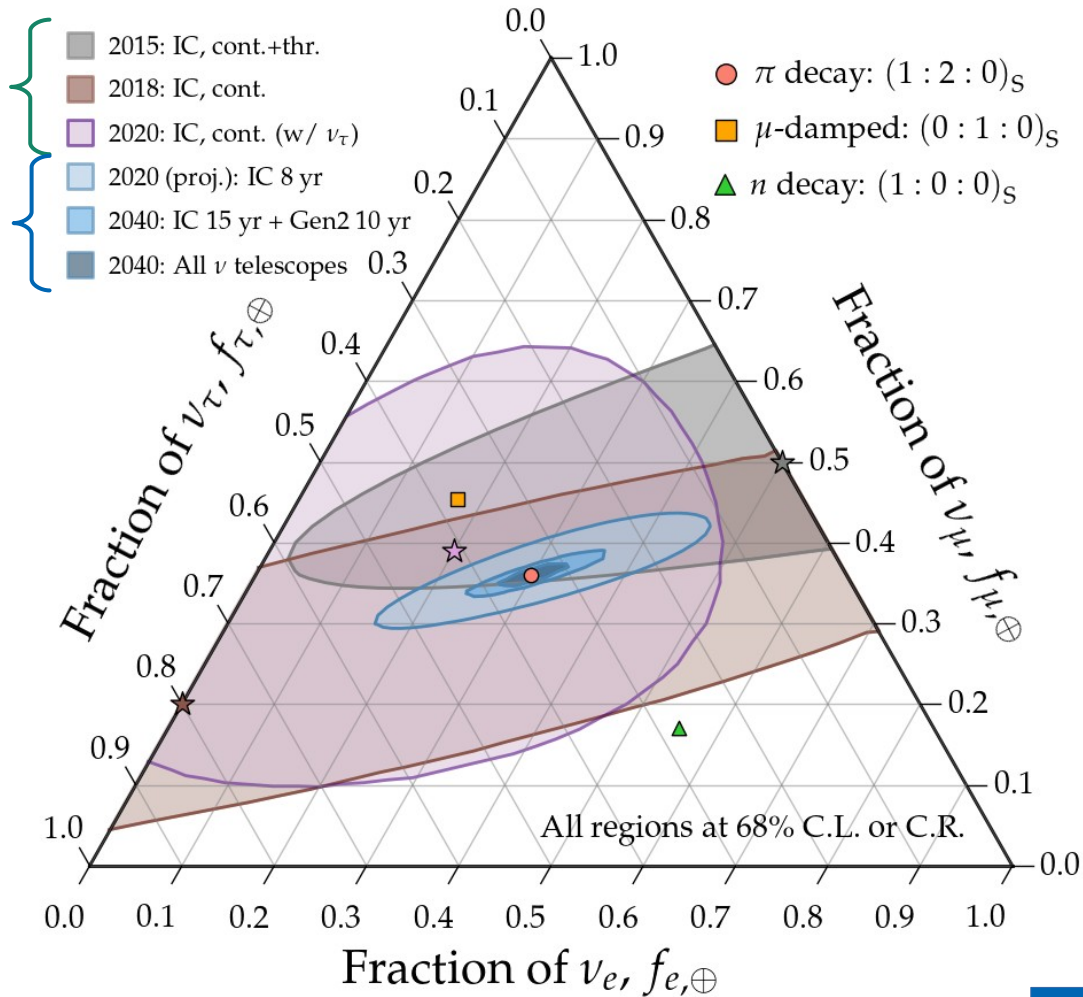
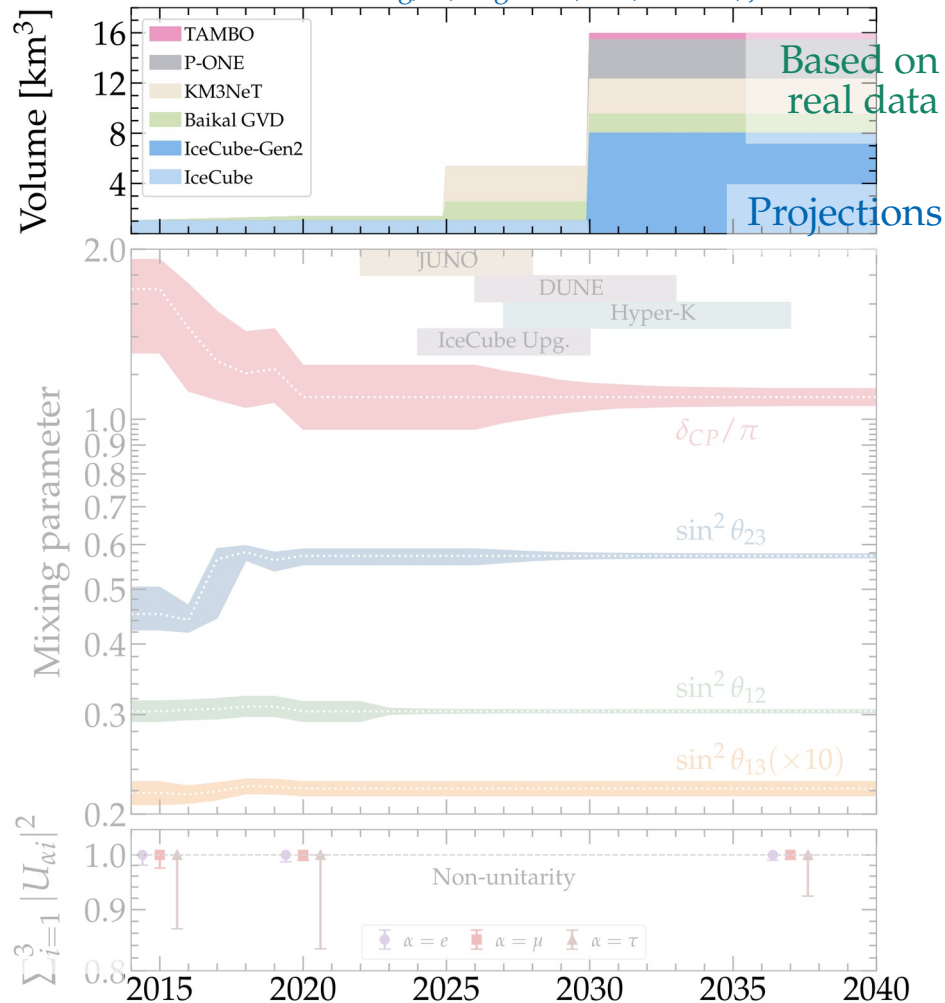
Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021



Measuring flavor composition: 2015–2040

See talk by Juliana Stachurska

Song, Li, Argüelles, MB, Vincent, JCAP 2021

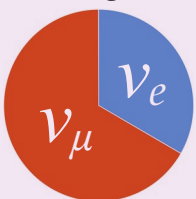


From sources to Earth: we learn what to expect when measuring $f_{\alpha,\oplus}$

Sources



E.g.,



$(f_{e,S}, f_{\mu,S}, f_{\tau,S})$

Oscillations

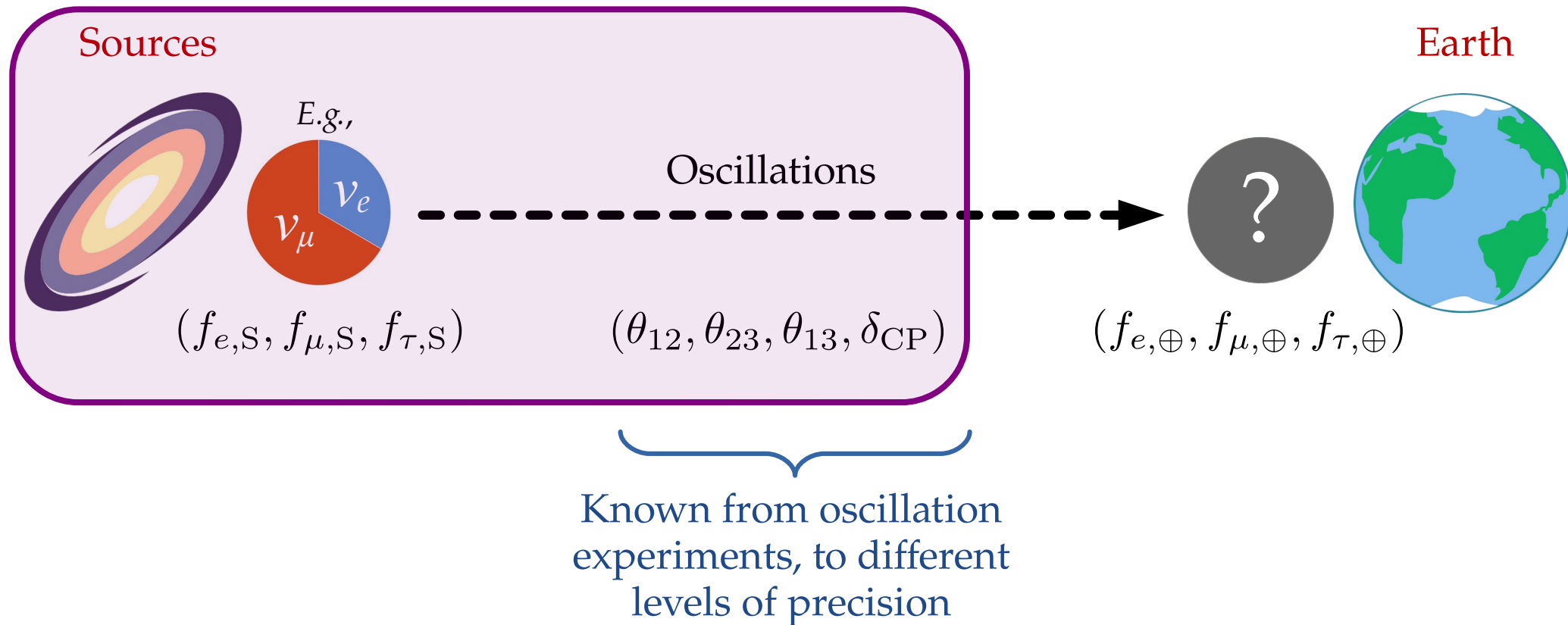
$(\theta_{12}, \theta_{23}, \theta_{13}, \delta_{CP})$

Earth



$(f_{e,\oplus}, f_{\mu,\oplus}, f_{\tau,\oplus})$

From sources to Earth: we learn what to expect when measuring $f_{\alpha,\oplus}$



Flavor at the Earth: *theoretically palatable regions*

Theoretically palatable flavor regions

≡

MB, Beacom, Winter, PRL 2015

Allowed regions of flavor ratios at Earth derived from oscillations

Note:

The original palatable regions were
frequentist [MB, Beacom, Winter, PRL 2015];
the new ones are Bayesian

Flavor at the Earth: *theoretically palatable regions*

Theoretically palatable flavor regions

≡

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Allowed regions of flavor ratios at Earth derived from oscillations

Ingredient #1:

Flavor ratios at the source,

$$(f_{e,S}, f_{\mu,S}, f_{\tau,S})$$

Fix at one of the benchmarks
(pion decay, muon-damped, neutron decay)

or

Explore all possible combinations

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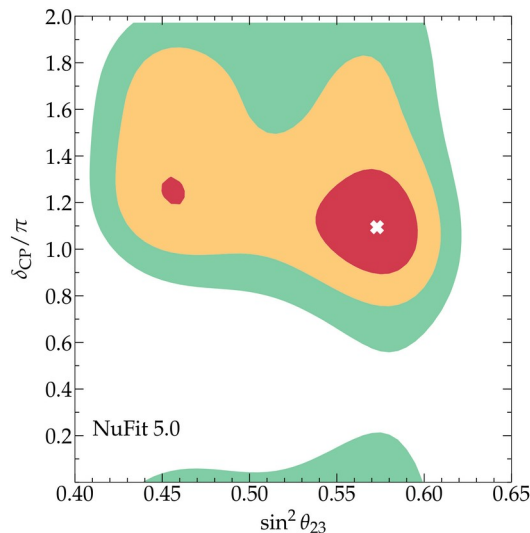
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Explore all possible combinations

2020: Use χ^2 profiles from
the NuFit 5.0 global fit
(solar + atmospheric
+ reactor + accelerator)

Esteban *et al.*, *JHEP* 2020
www.nu-fit.org



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The original palatable regions were
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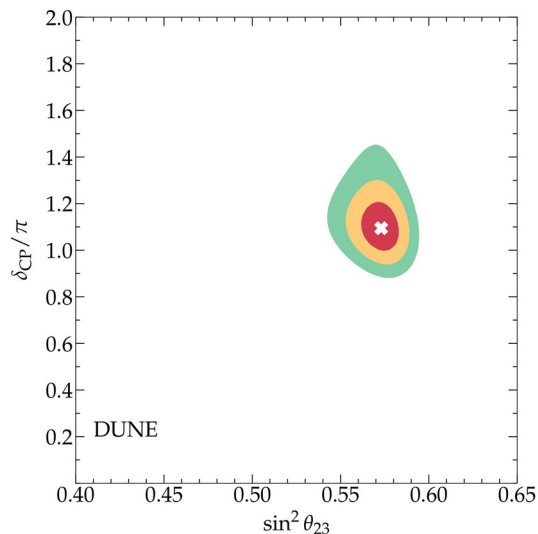
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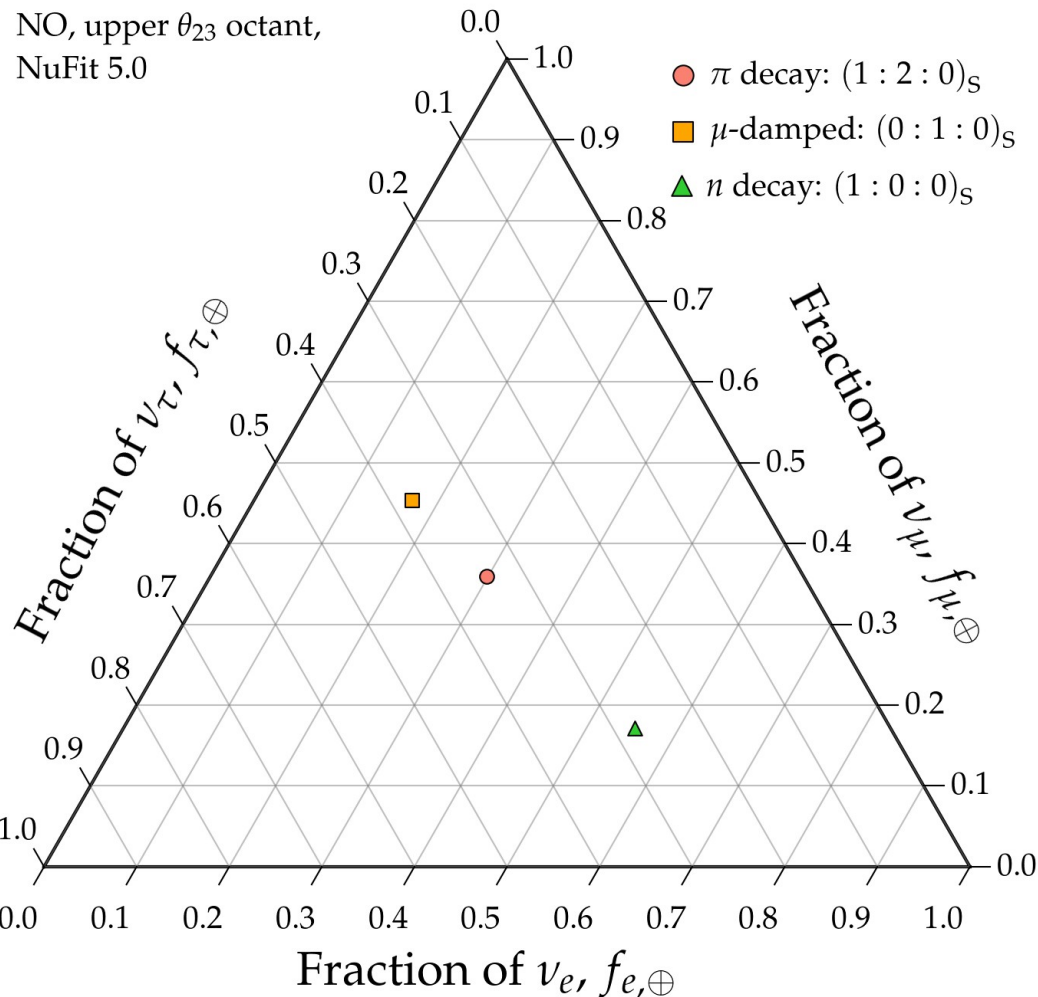
Post-2020: Build our own profiles using simulations of JUNO, DUNE, Hyper-K

An *et al.*, *J. Phys. G* 2016
DUNE, 2002.03005

Huber, Lindner, Winter, *Nucl. Phys. B* 2002



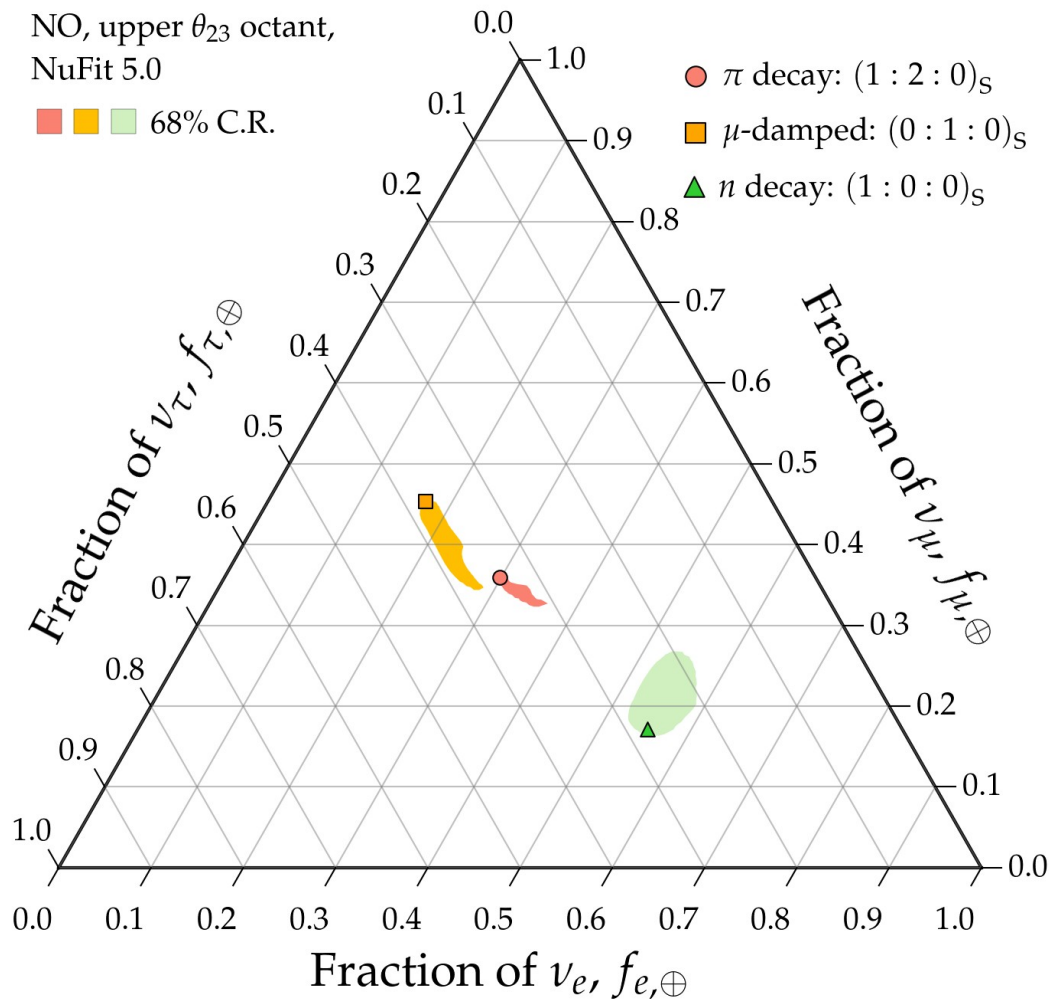
Theoretically palatable regions: today (2021)



Note:

All plots shown are for normal neutrino mass ordering (NO);
inverted ordering looks similar

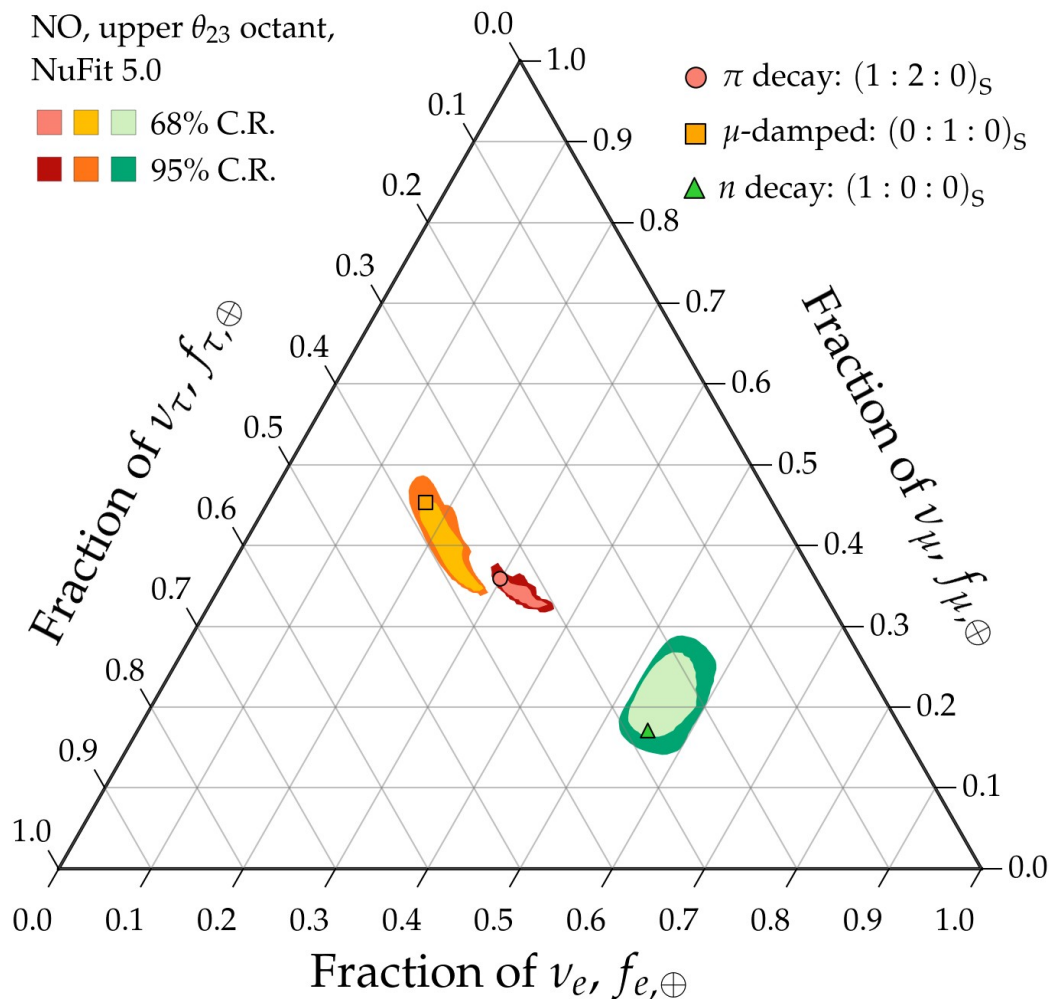
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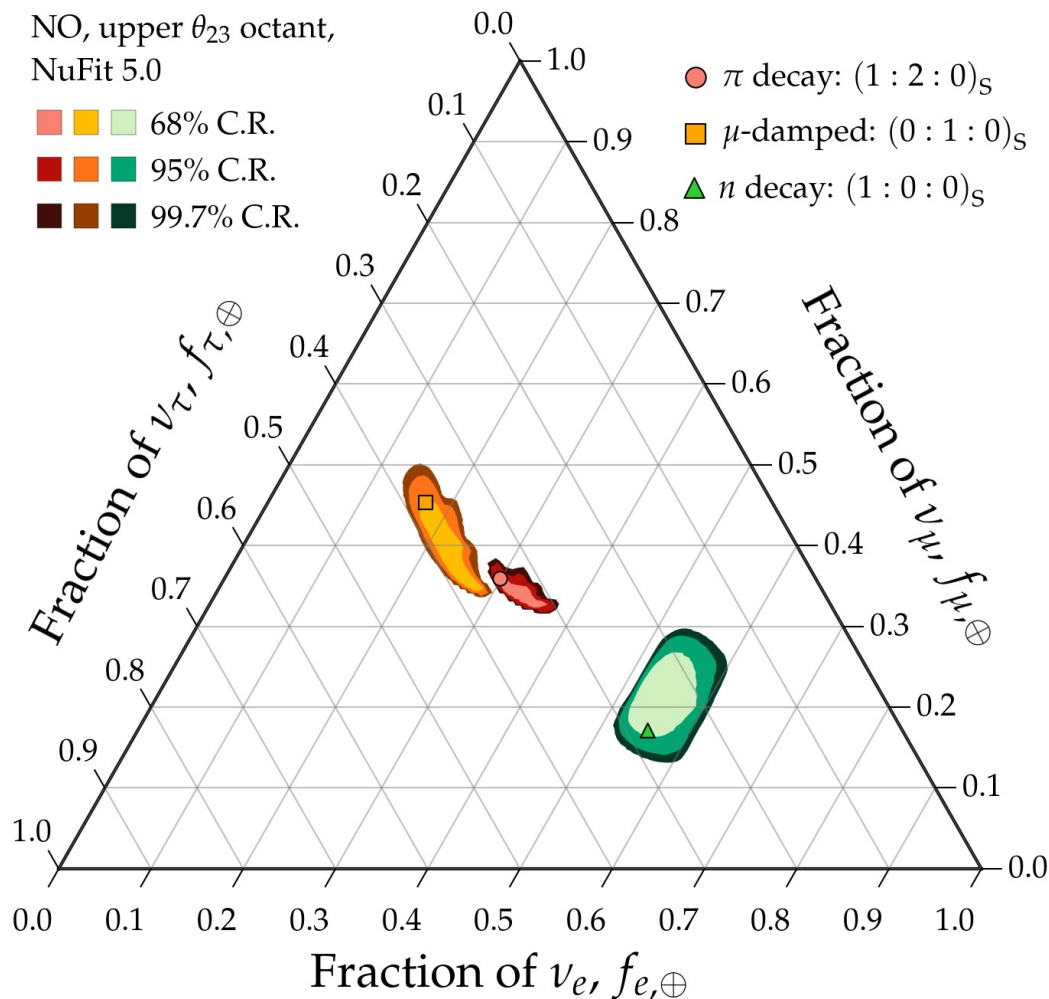
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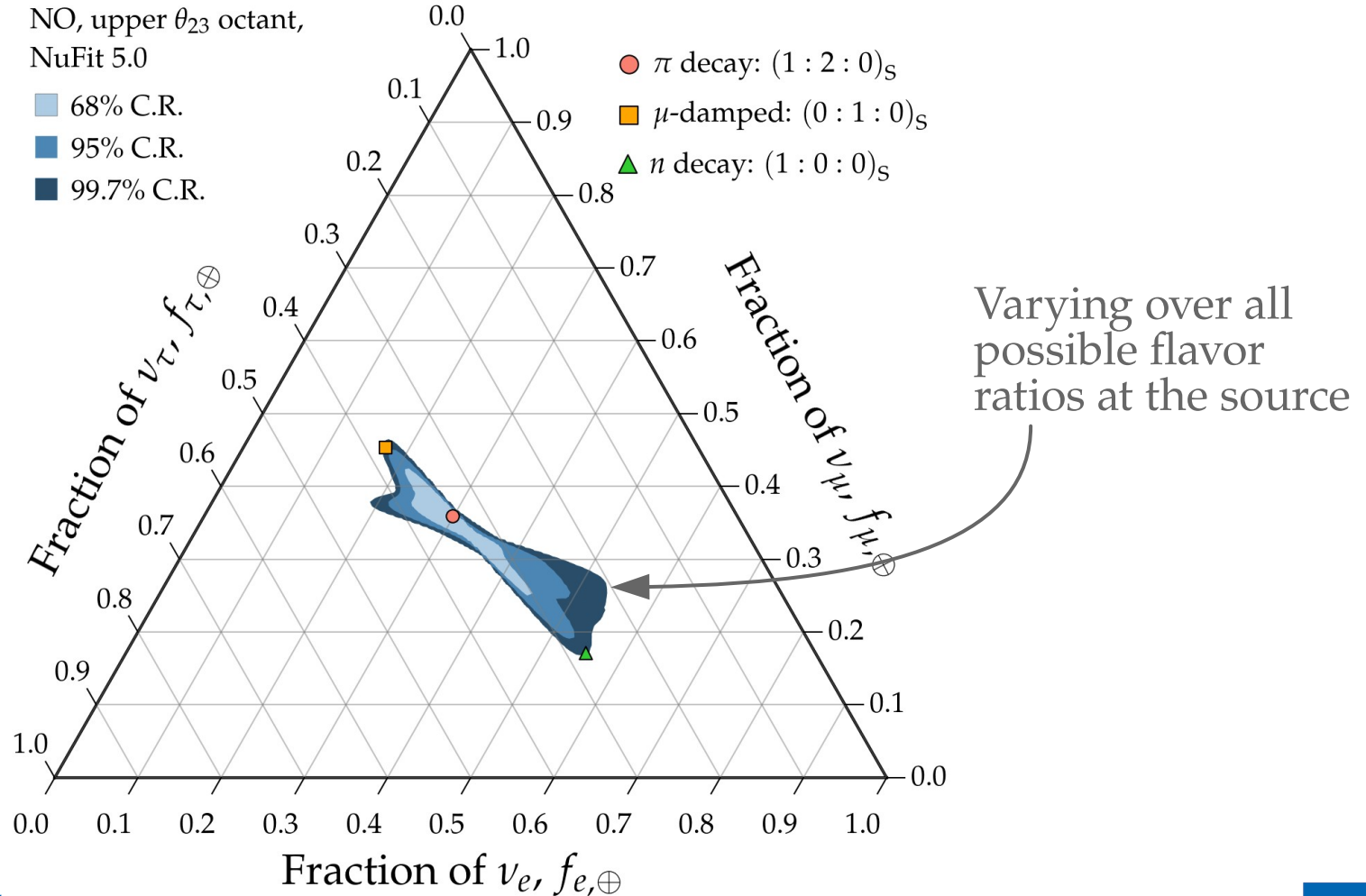
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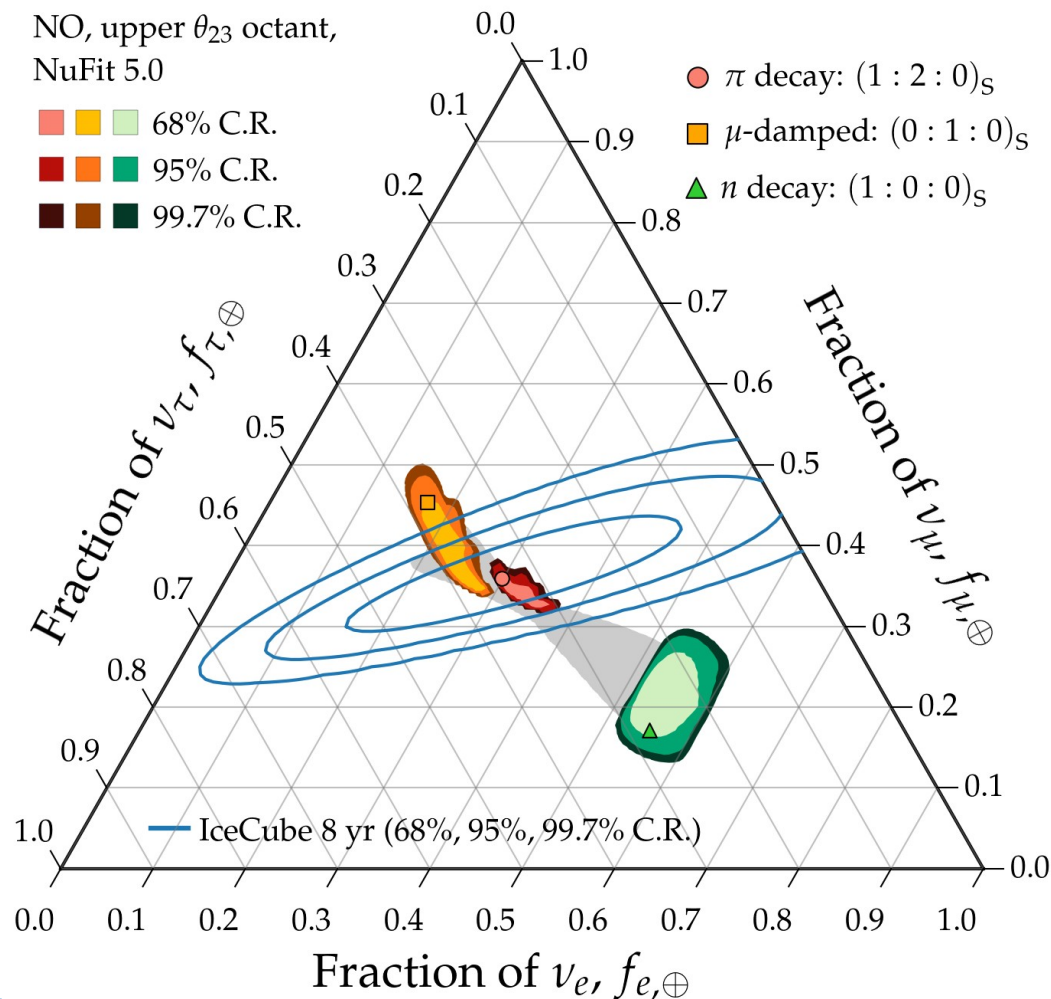
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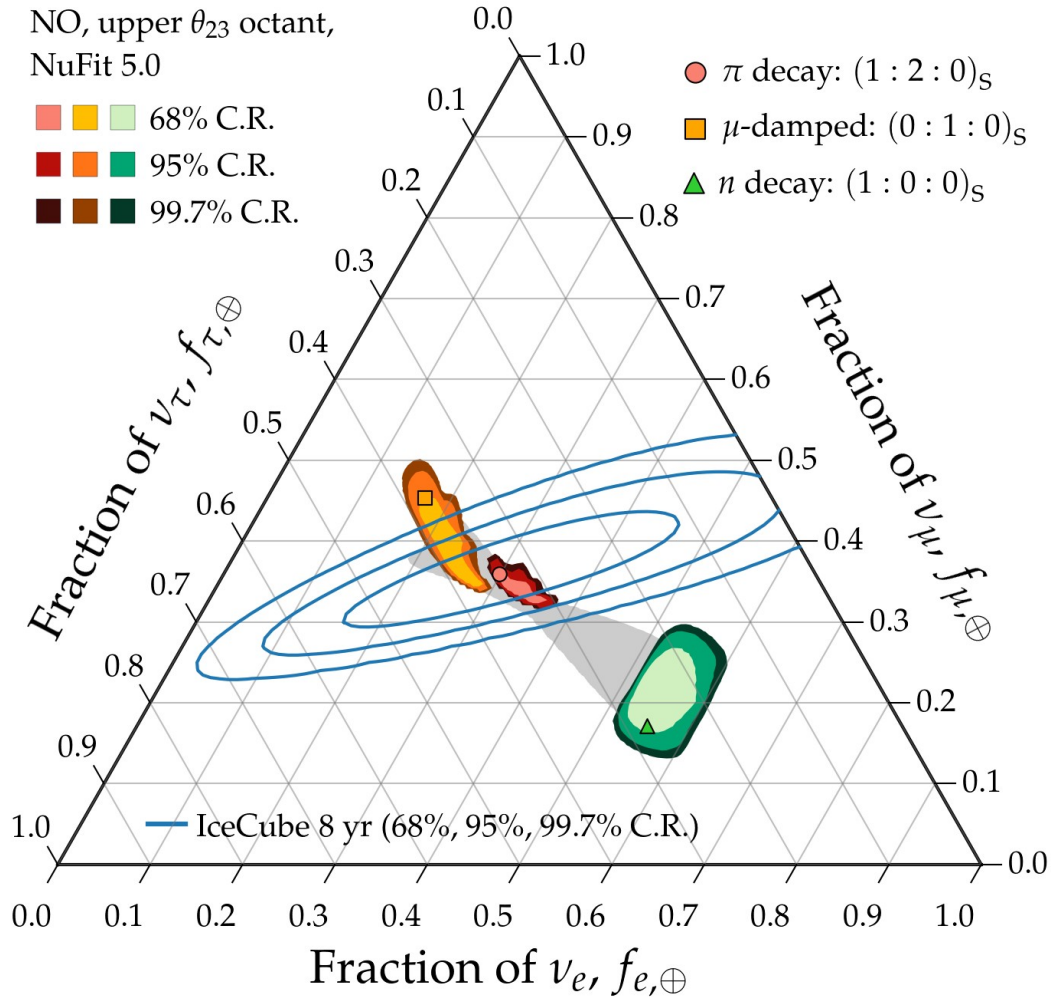
Theoretically palatable regions: today (2021)



Note:

All plots shown are for normal
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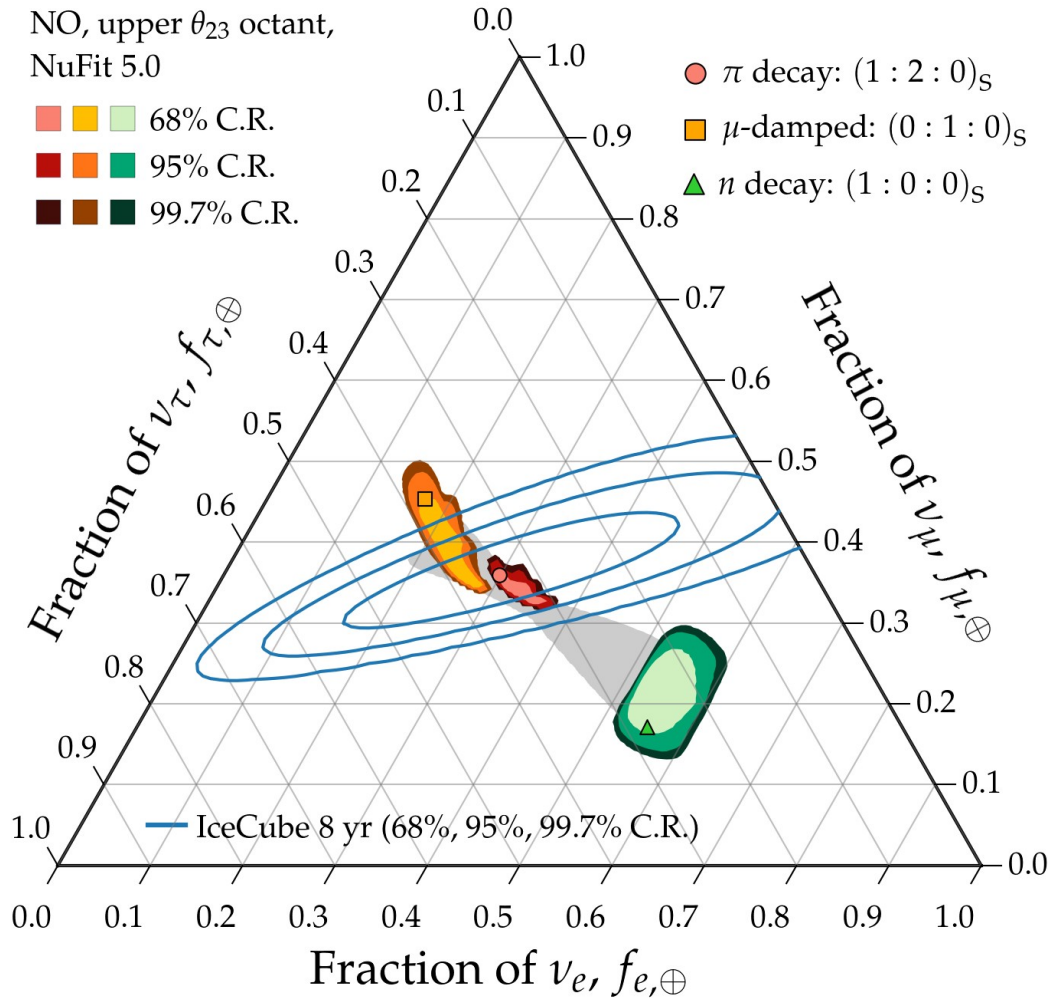
Theoretically palatable regions: today (2021)



Two limitations:

- Allowed flavor regions overlap* – Insufficient precision in the mixing parameters
- Measurement of flavor ratios* – Cannot distinguish between pion-decay and muon-damped benchmarks even at 68% C.R. (1σ)

Theoretically palatable regions: today (2021)



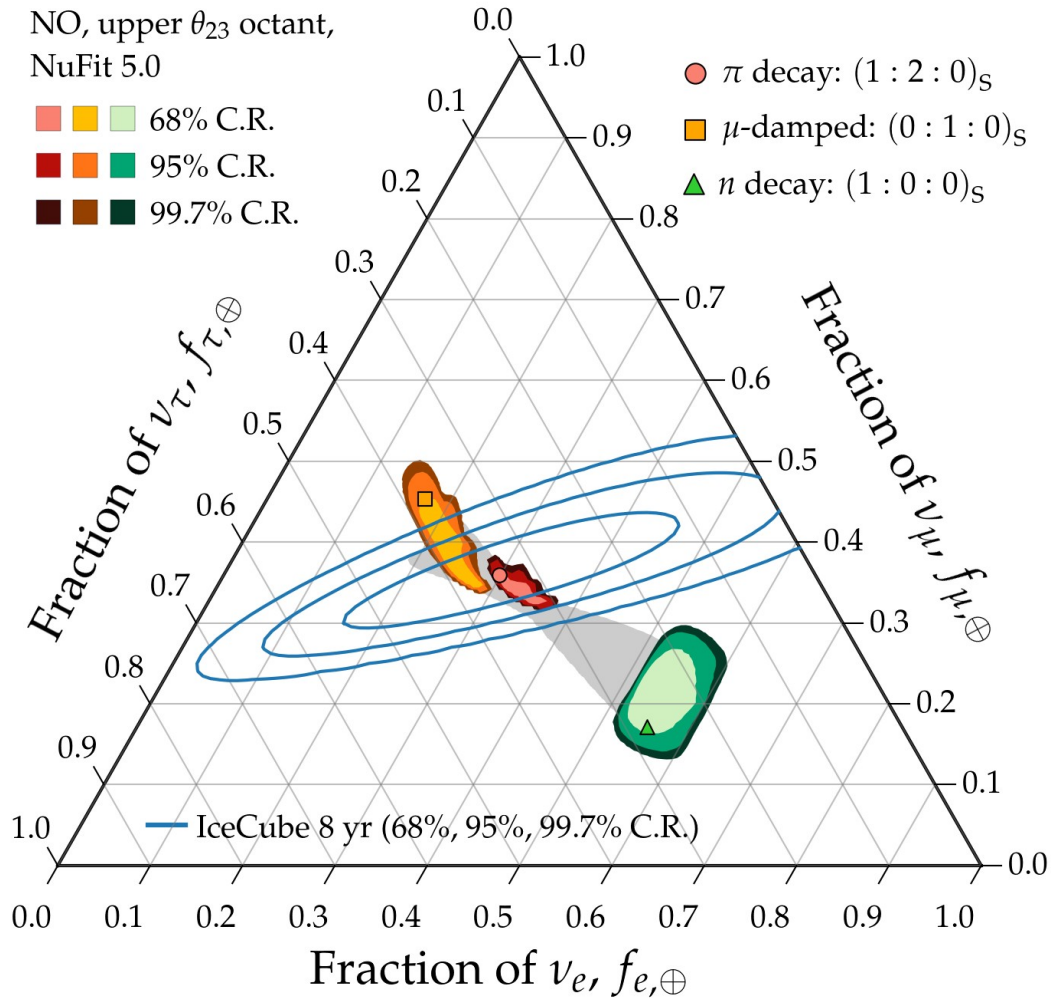
Two limitations:

Allowed flavor regions overlap –
Insufficient precision in the
mixing parameters

Will be overcome by 2030

Measurement of flavor ratios –
Cannot distinguish between
pion-decay and muon-damped
benchmarks even at 68% C.R. (1σ)

Theoretically palatable regions: today (2021)



Two limitations:

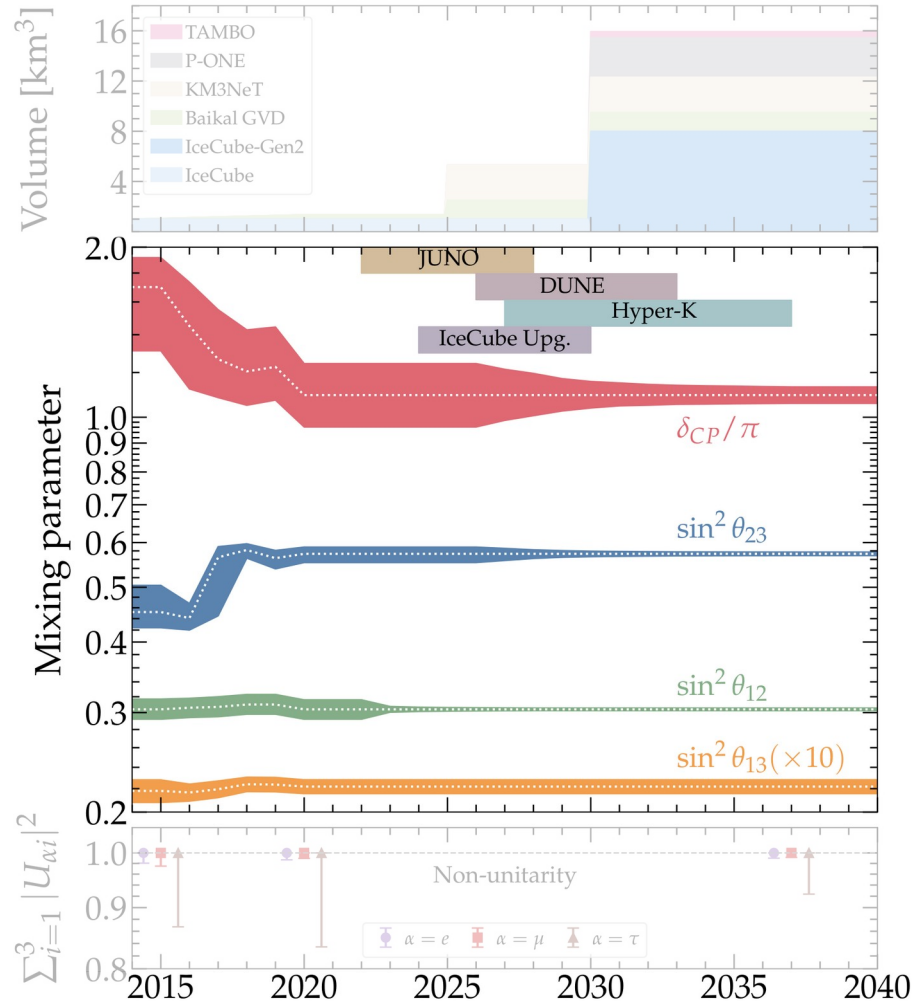
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Measurement of flavor ratios –
Cannot distinguish between
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benchmarks even at 68% C.R. (1σ)

Will be overcome by 2040

How knowing the mixing parameters better helps

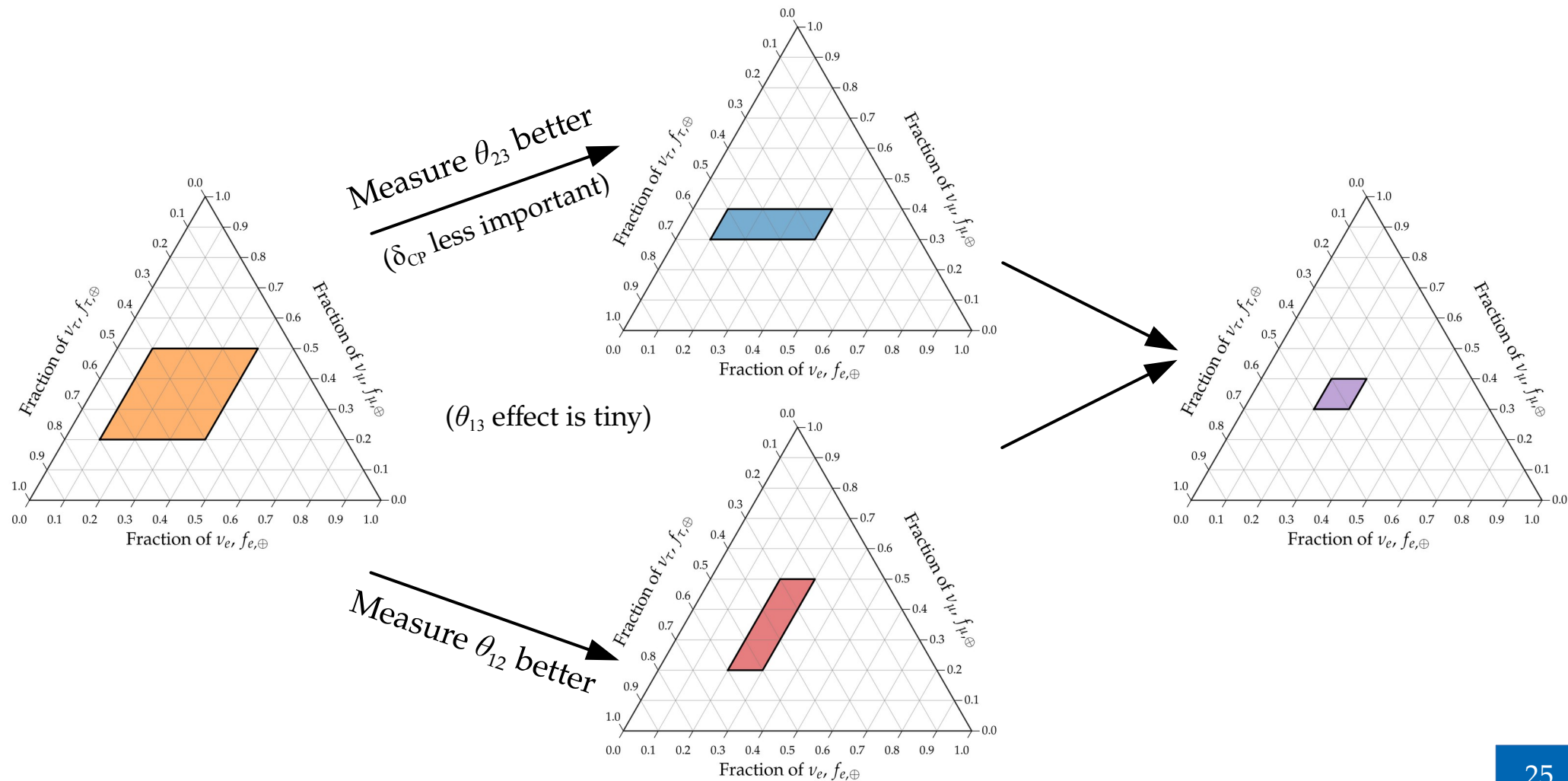


We can compute the oscillation probability more precisely:

$$f_{\alpha,\oplus} = \sum_{\beta=e,\mu,\tau} P_{\beta\alpha} f_{\beta,S}$$

So we can convert back and forth between source and Earth more precisely

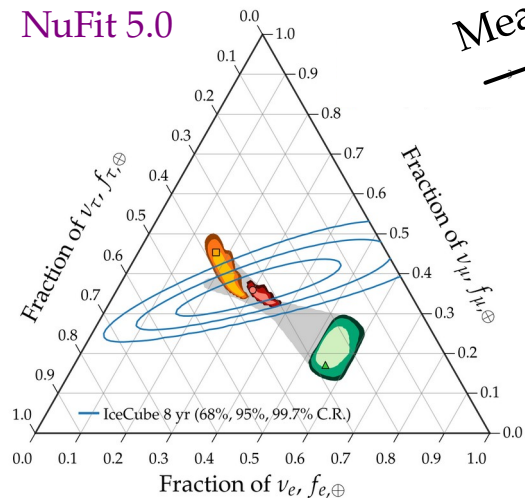
How knowing the mixing parameters better helps



How knowing the mixing parameters better helps

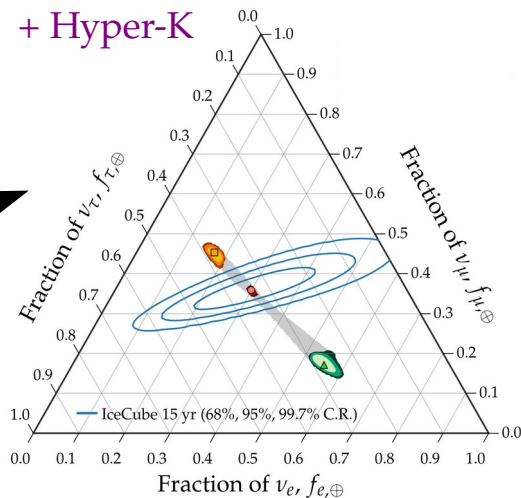
2020

NuFit 5.0

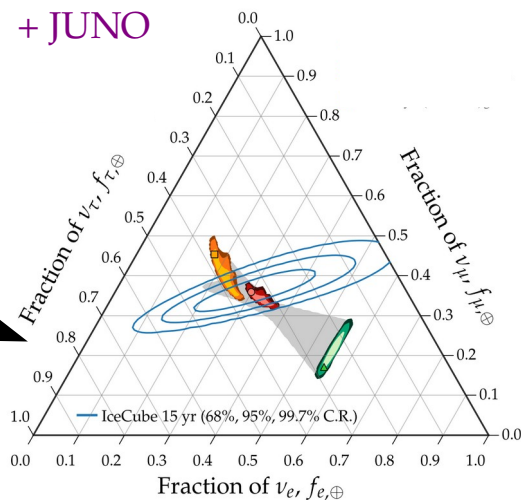


Measure θ_{23} better

+ Hyper-K



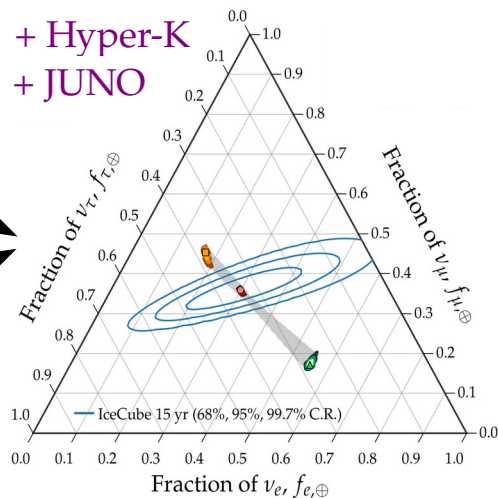
+ JUNO



Measure θ_{12} better

~2030

+ Hyper-K
+ JUNO



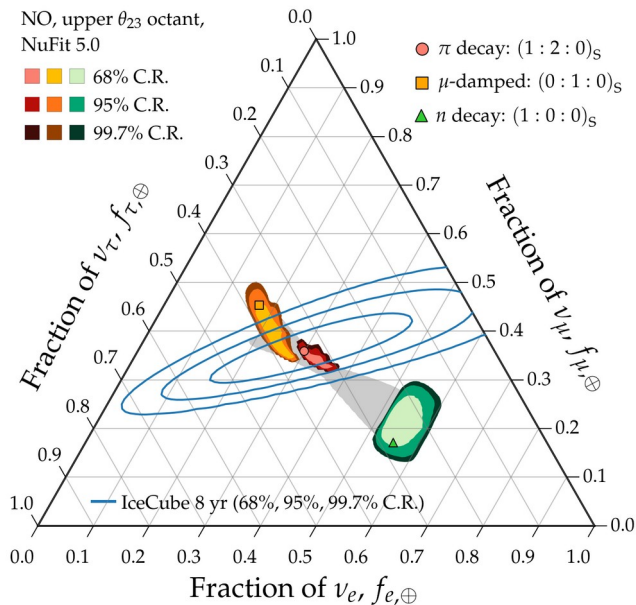
In our results:
JUNO + Hyper-K + DUNE

Marginal improvement til 2040

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

2020

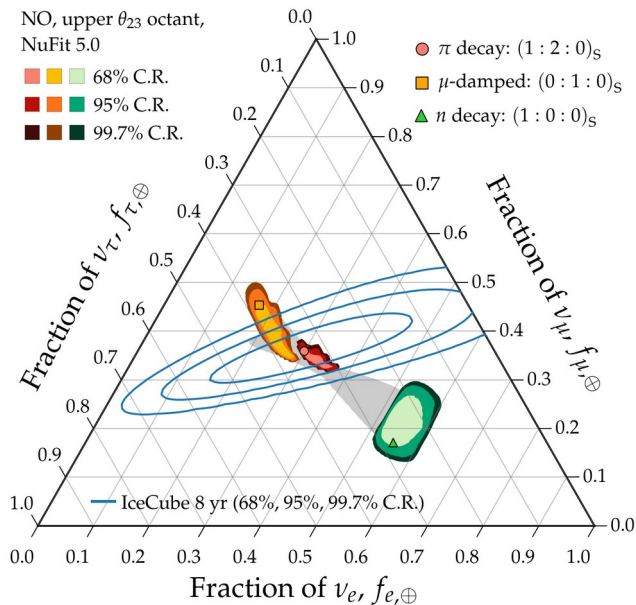


Allowed regions: overlapping

Measurement: imprecise

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

2020



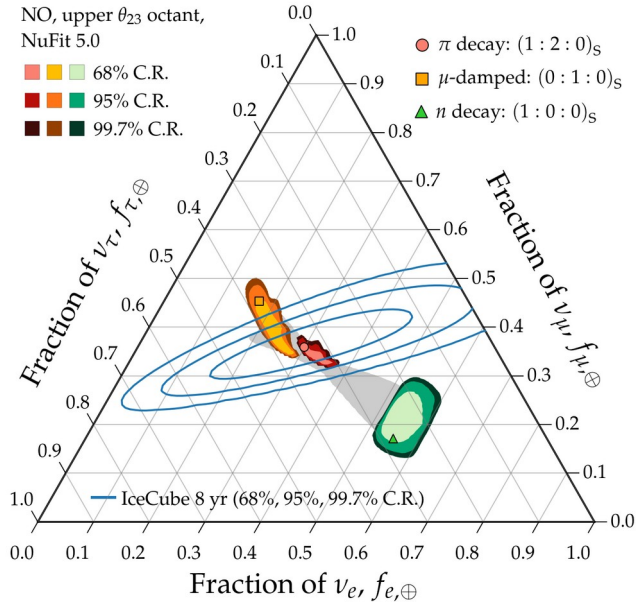
Allowed regions: overlapping

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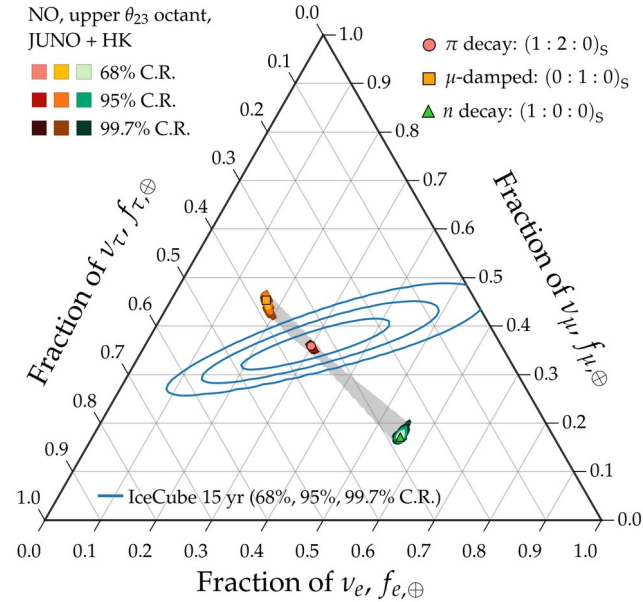
Not ideal

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

2020



2030



Allowed regions: overlapping

Measurement: imprecise

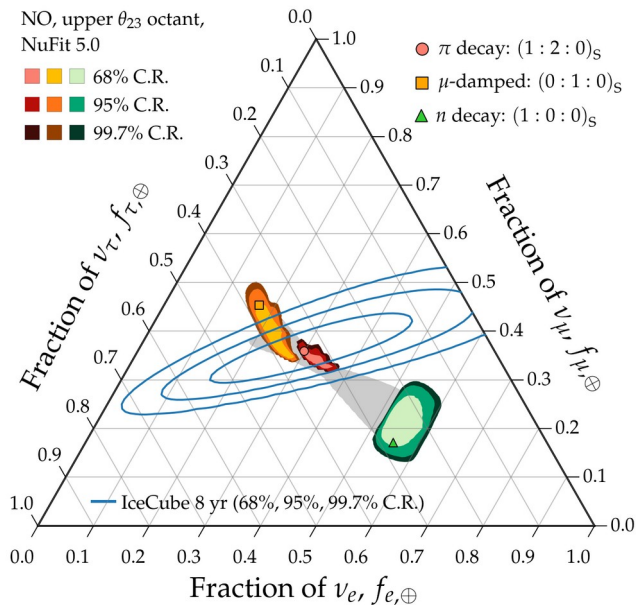
Not ideal

Allowed regions: well separated

Measurement: improving

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

2020

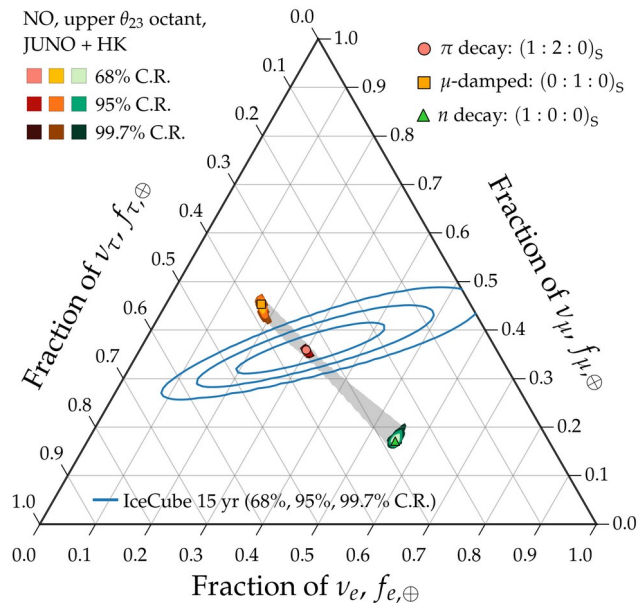


Allowed regions: overlapping

Measurement: imprecise

Not ideal

2030



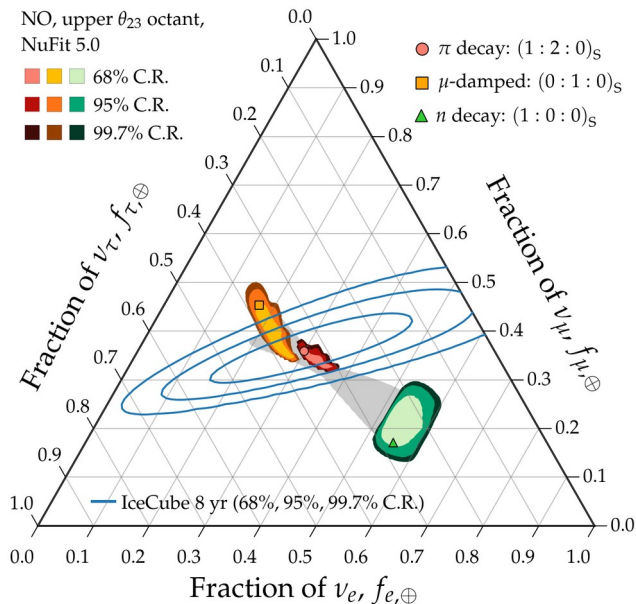
Allowed regions: well separated

Measurement: improving

Nice

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

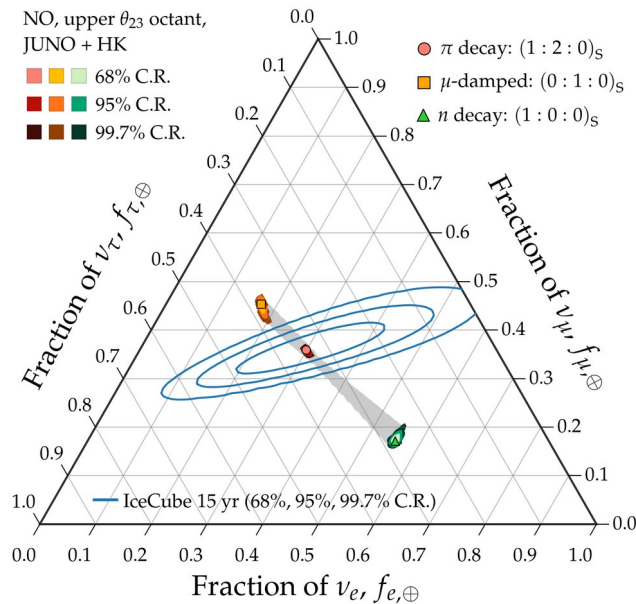
2020



Allowed regions: overlapping
Measurement: imprecise

Not ideal

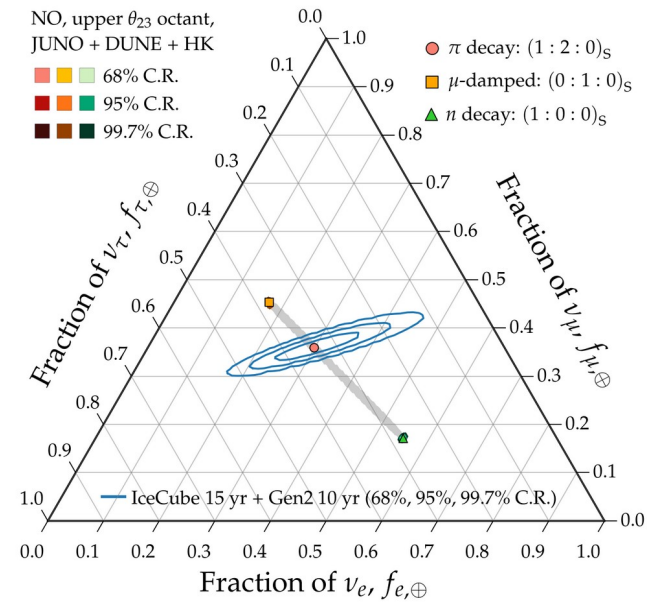
2030



Allowed regions: well separated
Measurement: improving

Nice

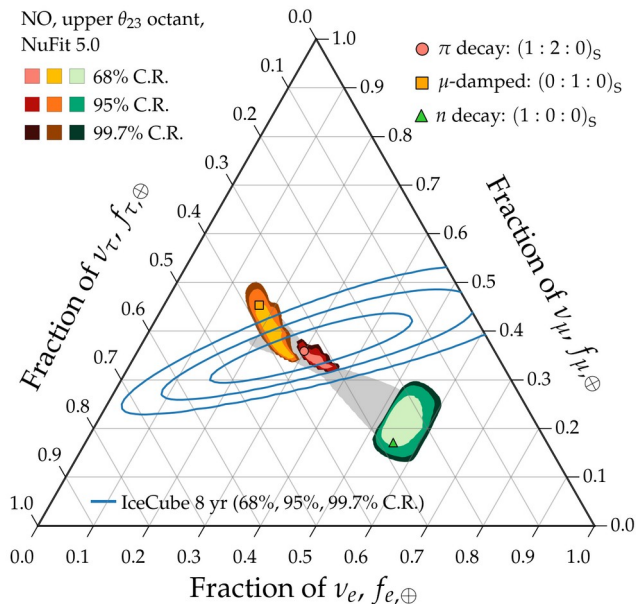
2040



Allowed regions: well separated
Measurement: precise

Theoretically palatable regions: 2020 \rightarrow 2030 \rightarrow 2040

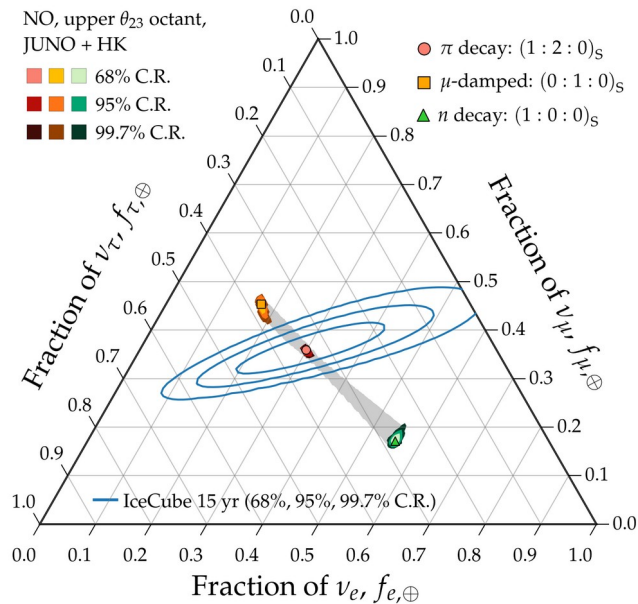
2020



Allowed regions: overlapping
Measurement: imprecise

Not ideal

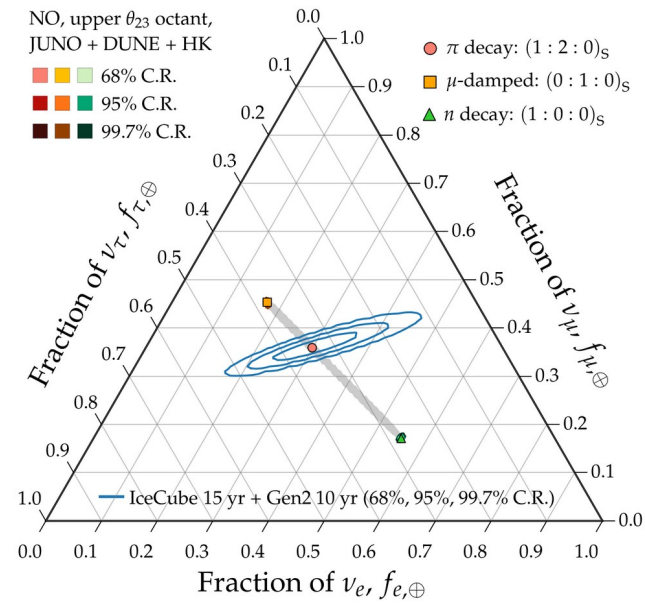
2030



Allowed regions: well separated
Measurement: improving

Nice

2040



Allowed regions: well separated
Measurement: precise

Success

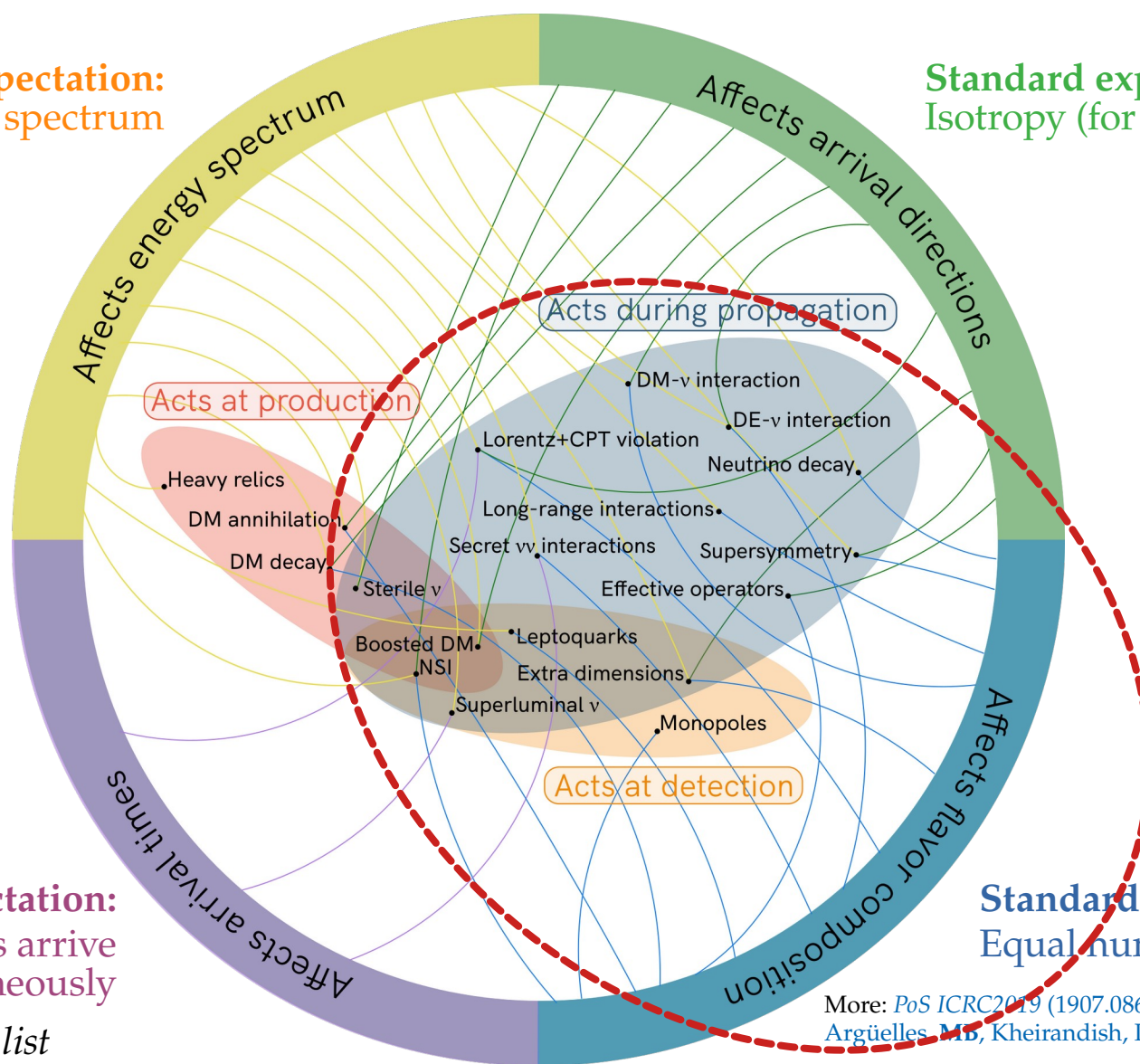
Standard expectation:
Power-law energy spectrum

Standard expectation:
Isotropy (for diffuse flux)

Standard expectation:
 ν and γ from transients arrive
simultaneously

Standard expectation:
Equal number of ν_e , ν_μ , ν_τ

Note: Not an exhaustive list



More: *PoS ICRC2019* (1907.08690)

Argüelles, M.B., Kheirandish, Palomares-Ruiz, Salvadó, Vincent

New physics in flavor composition

Repurpose the flavor sensitivity to test new physics:

New physics in flavor composition

Repurpose the flavor sensitivity to test new physics:

Reviews:

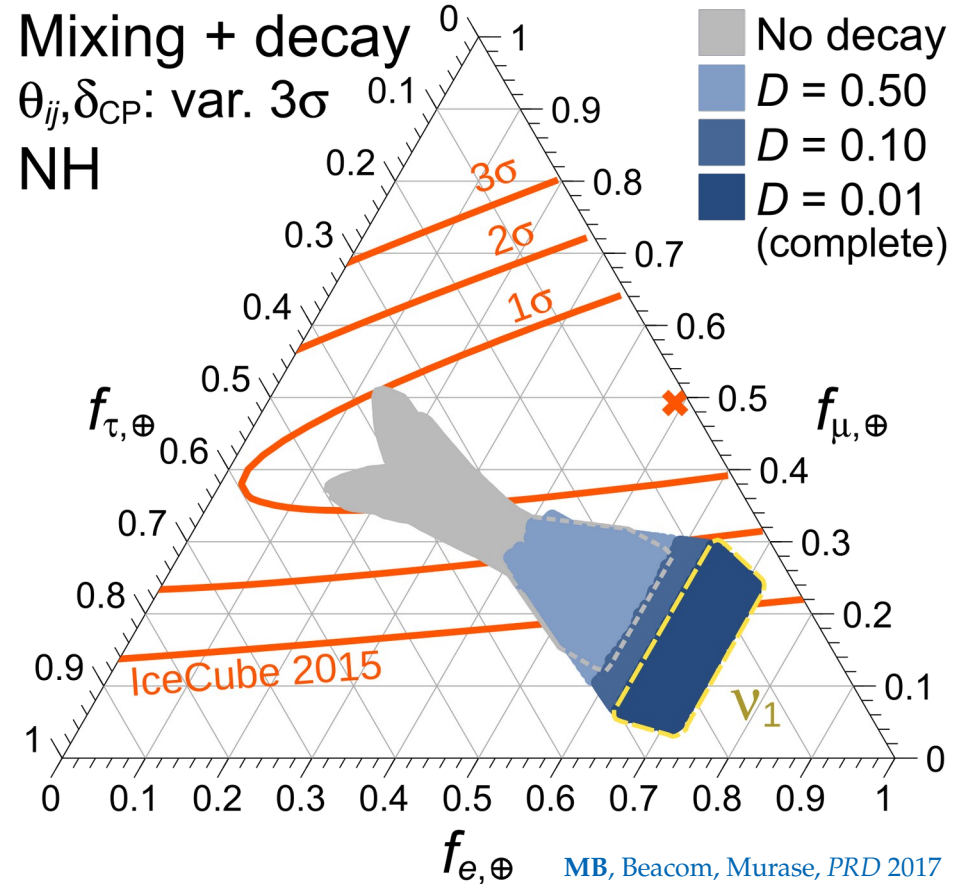
Mehta & Winter, *JCAP* 2011; Rasmussen *et al.*, *PRD* 2017

New physics in flavor composition

Repurpose the flavor sensitivity to test new physics:

► Neutrino decay

[Beacom *et al.*, *PRL* 2003; Baerwald, MB, Winter, *JCAP* 2010;
MB, Beacom, Winter, *PRL* 2015; MB, Beacom, Murase, *PRD* 2017]



Reviews:

Mehta & Winter, *JCAP* 2011; Rasmussen *et al.*, *PRD* 2017

New physics in flavor composition

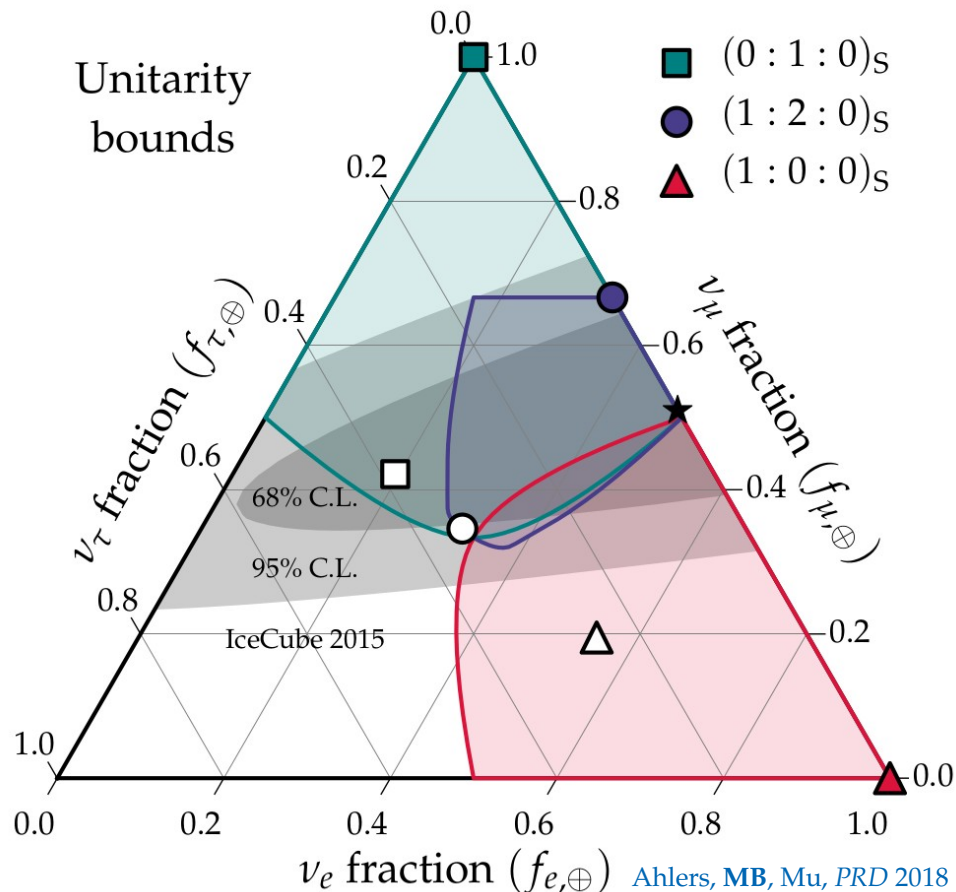
Repurpose the flavor sensitivity to test new physics:

- Neutrino decay

[Beacom *et al.*, *PRL* 2003; Baerwald, **MB**, Winter, *JCAP* 2010;
MB, Beacom, Winter, *PRL* 2015; **MB**, Beacom, Murase, *PRD* 2017]

- Tests of unitarity at high energy

[Xu, He, Rodejohann, *JCAP* 2014; Ahlers, **MB**, Mu, *PRD* 2018;
Ahlers, **MB**, Nortvig, *JCAP* 2021]



Reviews:

Mehta & Winter, *JCAP* 2011; Rasmussen *et al.*, *PRD* 2017

New physics in flavor composition

Repurpose the flavor sensitivity to test new physics:

- Neutrino decay

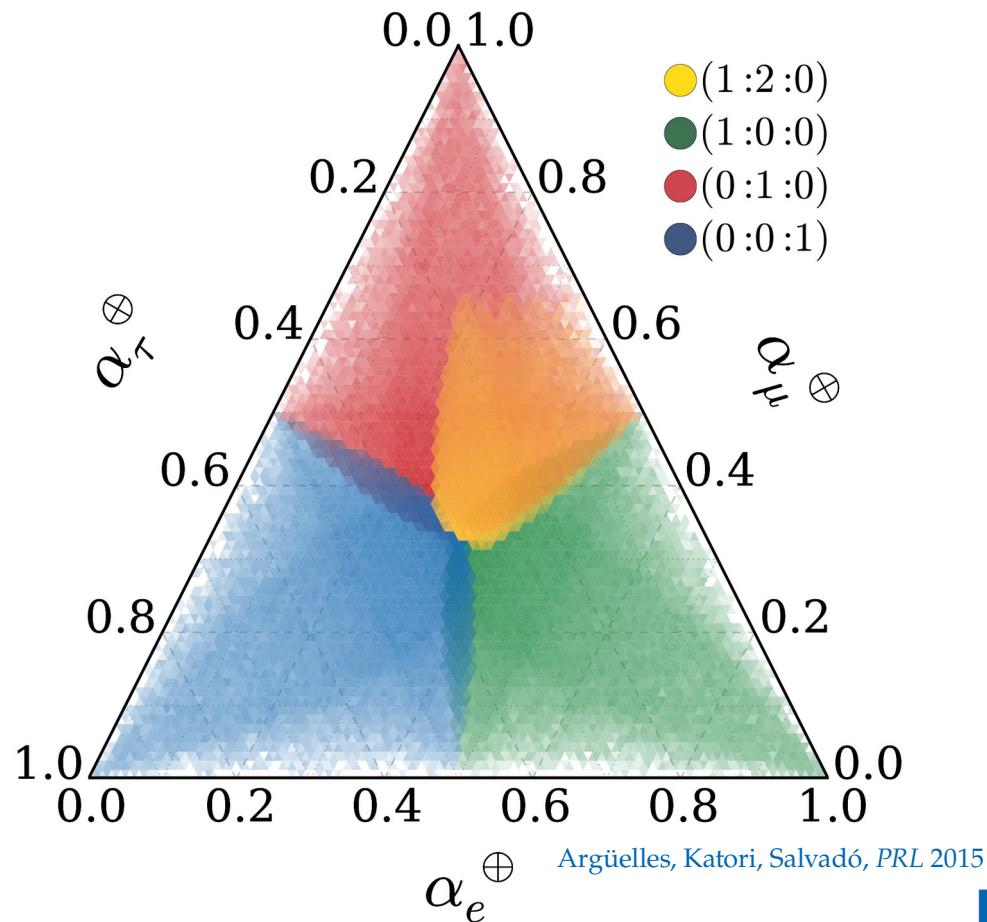
[Beacom *et al.*, *PRL* 2003; Baerwald, **MB**, Winter, *JCAP* 2010;
MB, Beacom, Winter, *PRL* 2015; **MB**, Beacom, Murase, *PRD* 2017]

- Tests of unitarity at high energy

[Xu, He, Rodejohann, *JCAP* 2014; Ahlers, **MB**, Mu, *PRD* 2018;
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- Lorentz- and CPT-invariance violation

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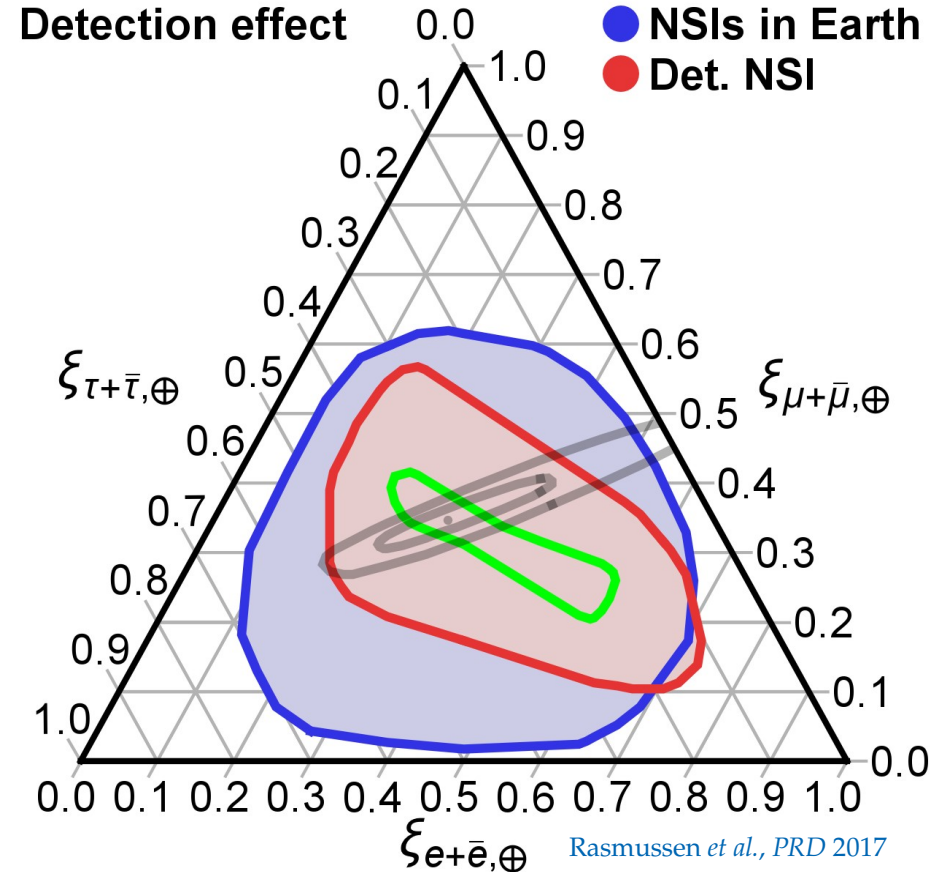
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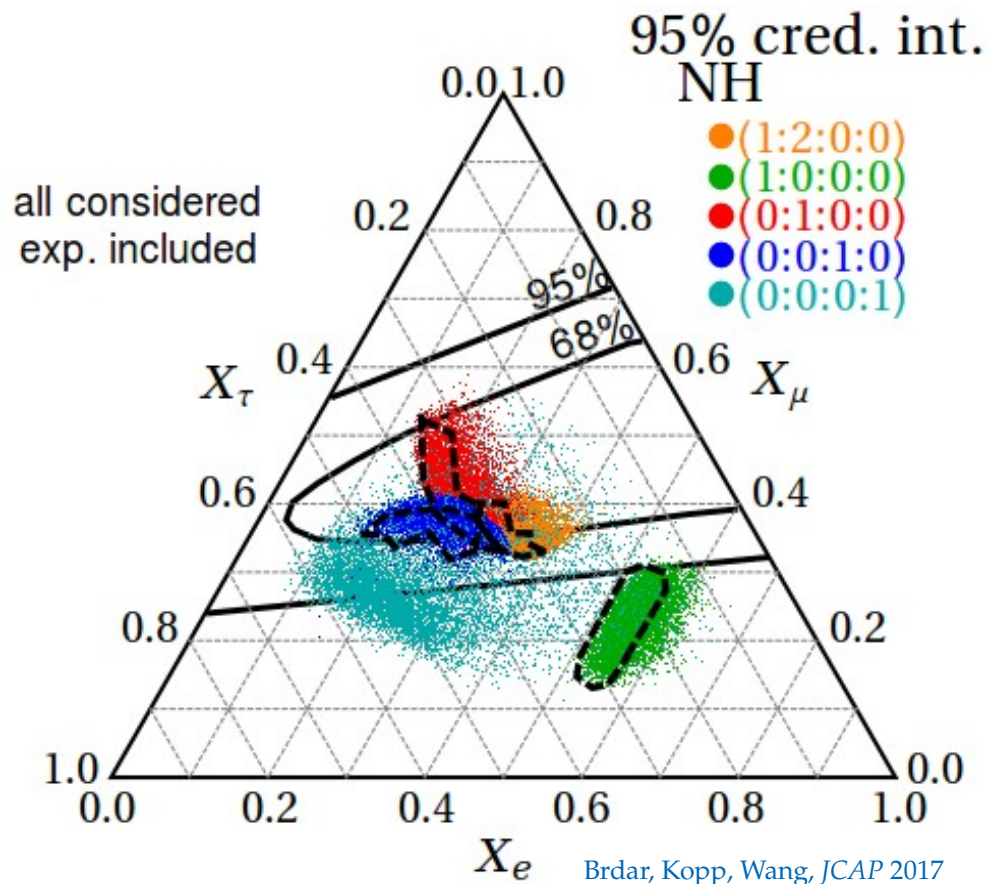
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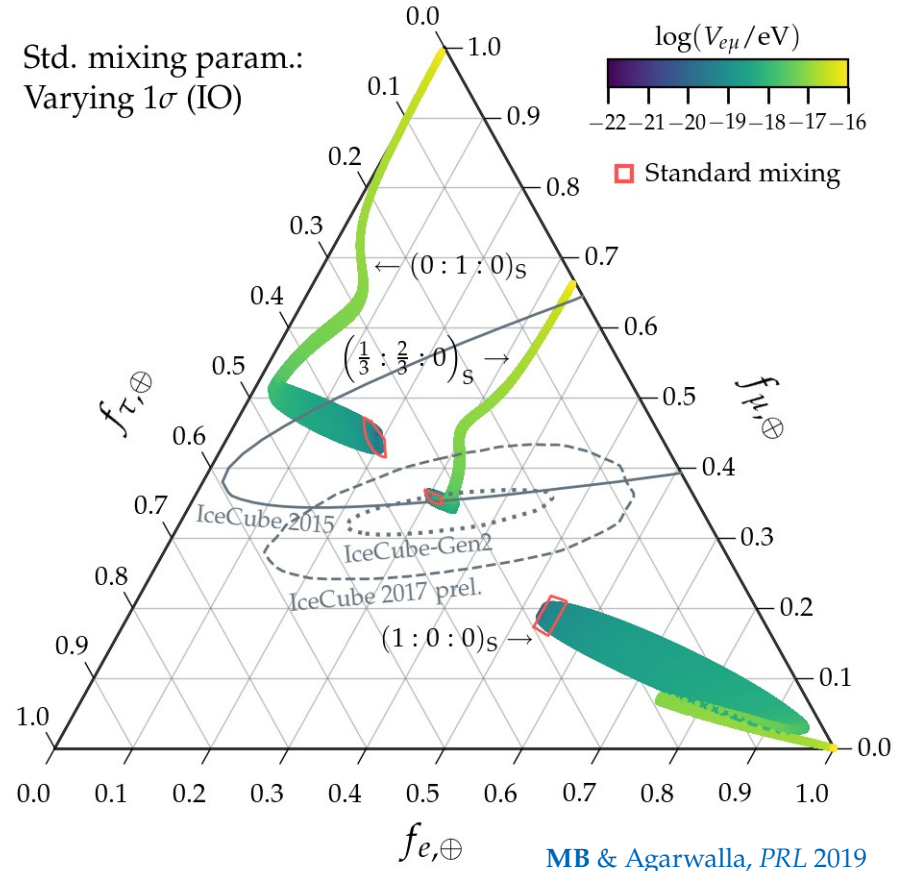
[Aeikens *et al.*, *JCAP* 2015; Brdar, Kopp, Wang, *JCAP* 2017;
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- Long-range $e\nu$ interactions

[**MB** & Agarwalla, *PRL* 2019]

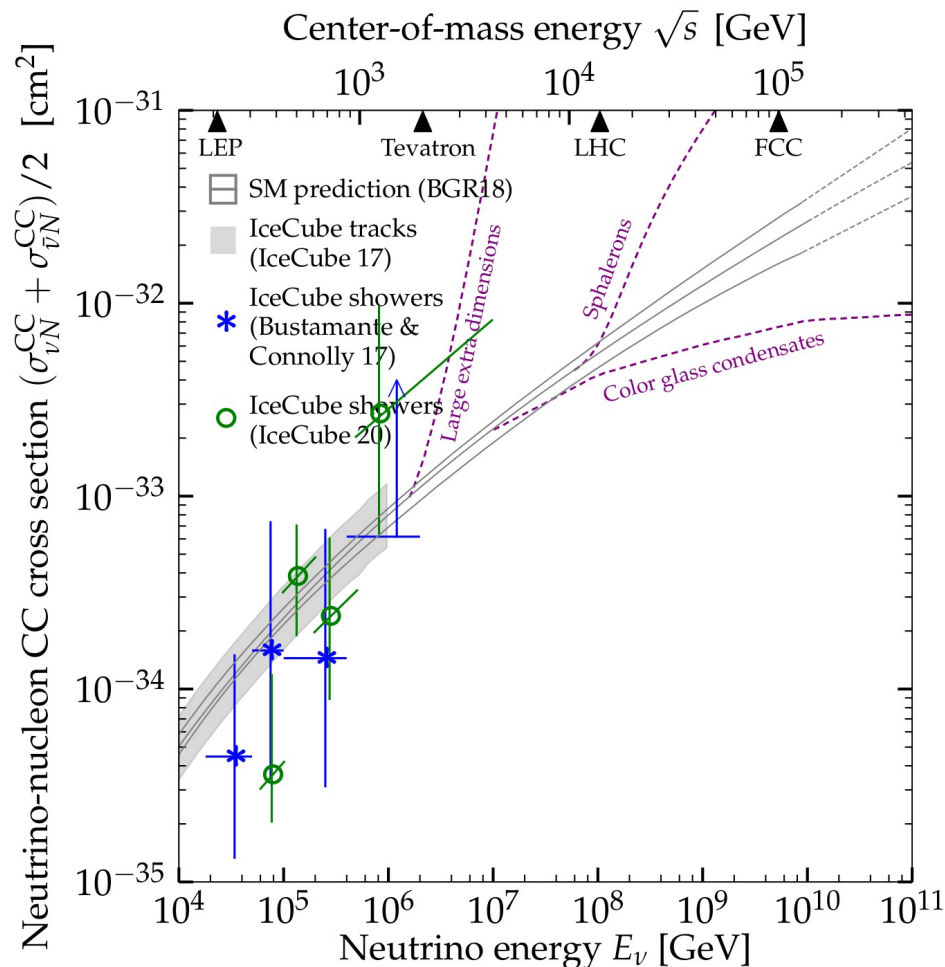
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Neutrino-nucleon cross section: Towards ultra-high energies (with the help of ν_τ)

High-energy neutrino-nucleon cross section: *today*



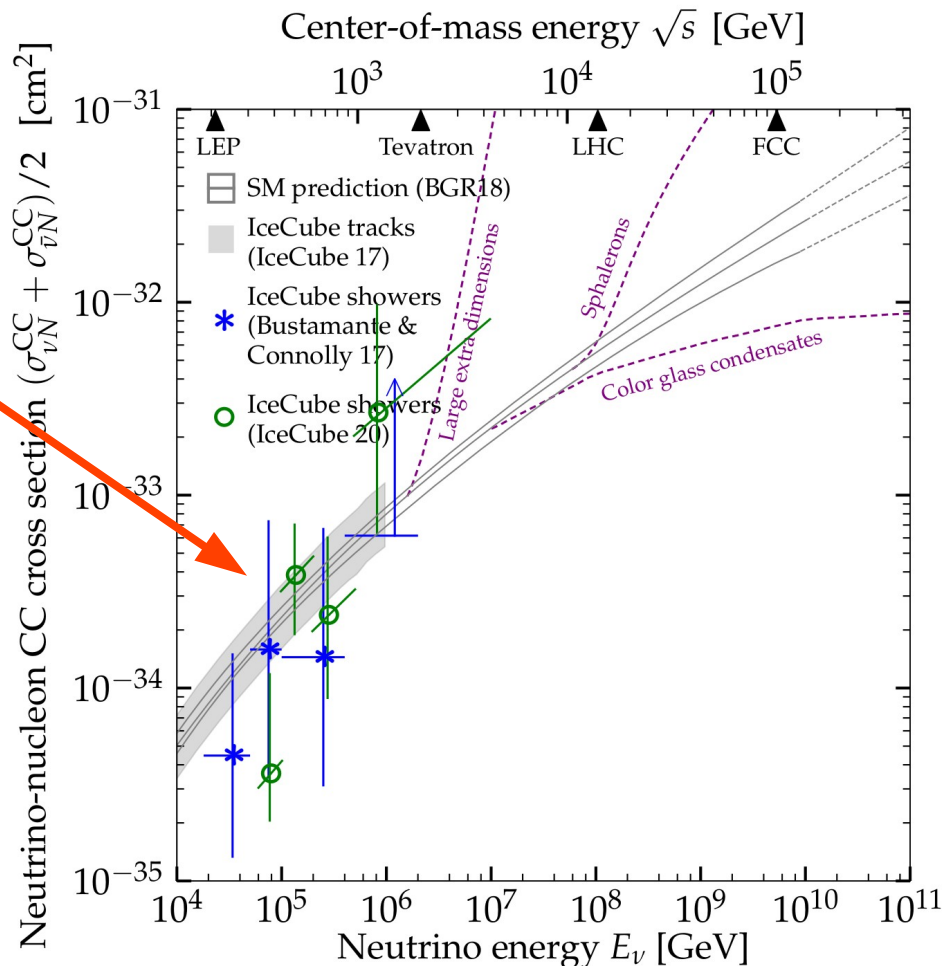
BGR18 prediction from:
[Bertone, Gauld, Rojo, JHEP 2019](#)

See also:
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Measurements from:
[IceCube, 2011.03560](#)
[MB & Connolly, PRL 2019](#)
[IceCube, Nature 2017](#)

High-energy neutrino-nucleon cross section: *today*

Measured:
TeV – PeV
cross section



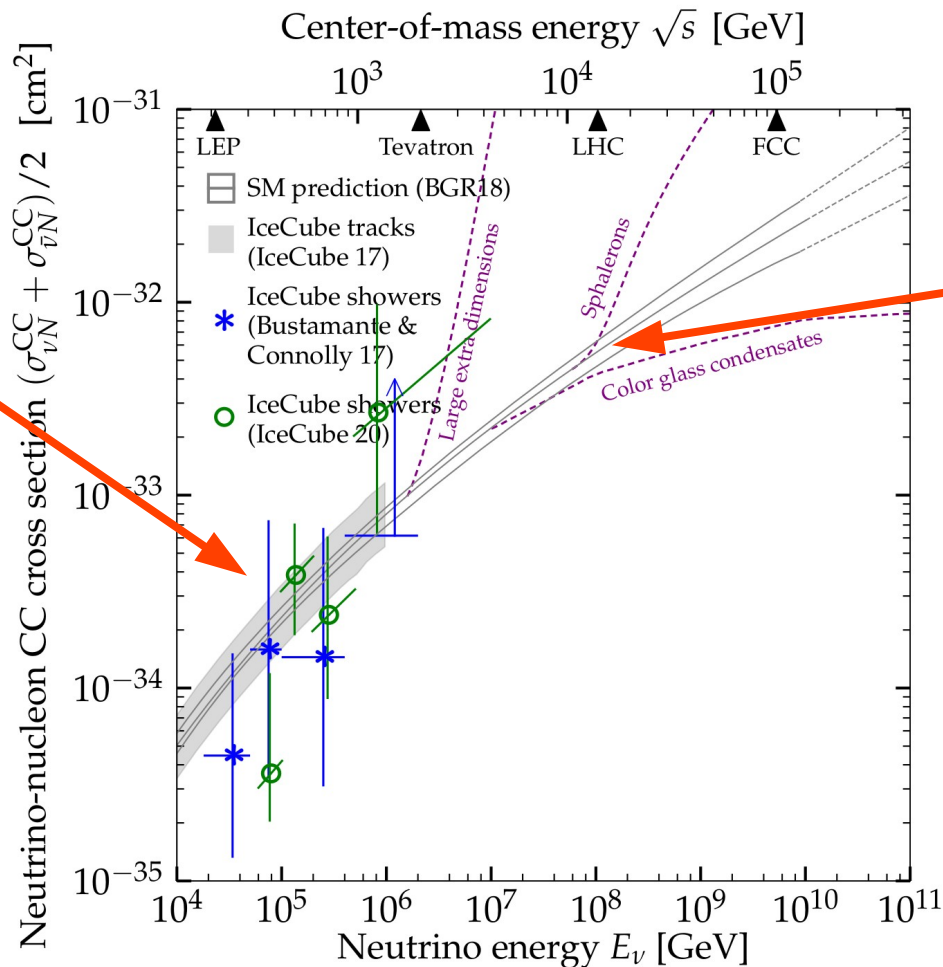
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High-energy neutrino-nucleon cross section: *today*

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TeV – PeV
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Not measured:
> 10-PeV
cross section

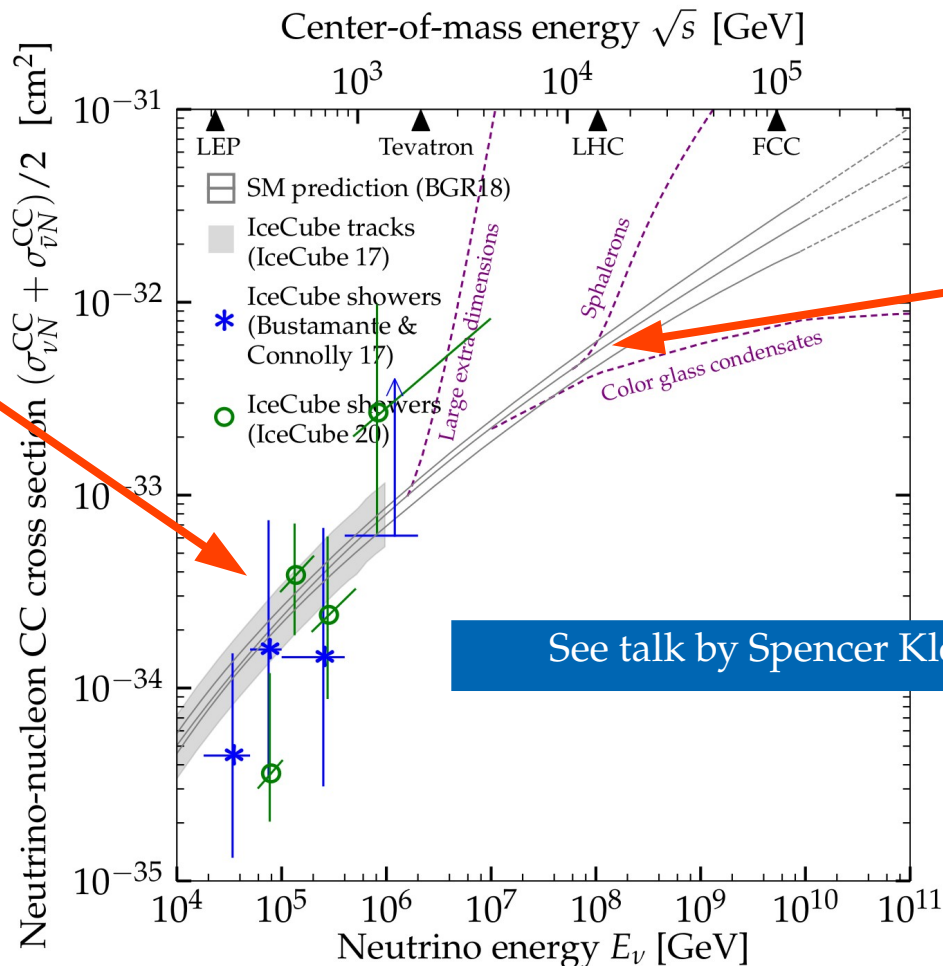
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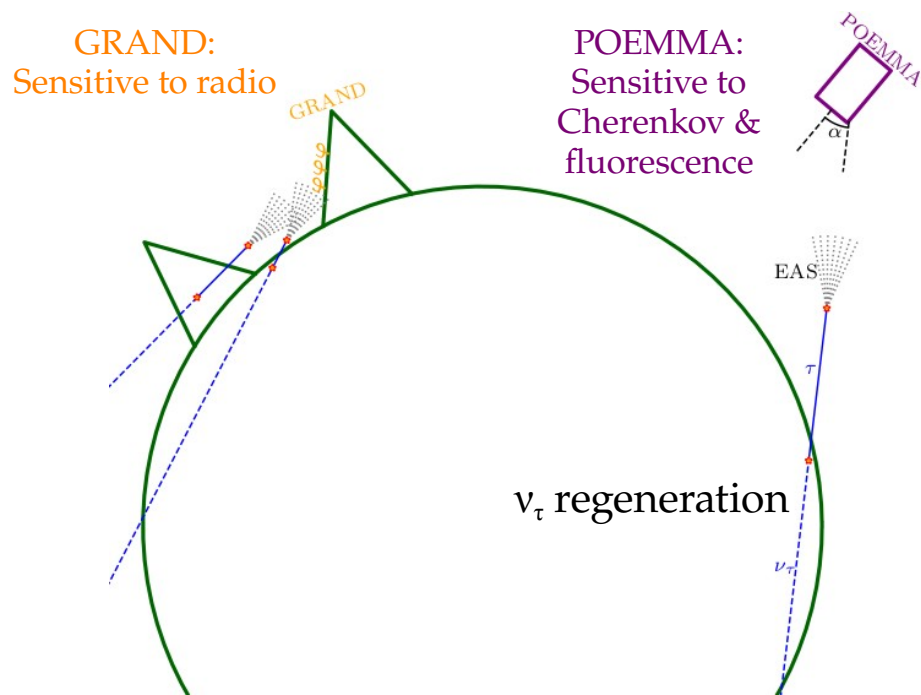
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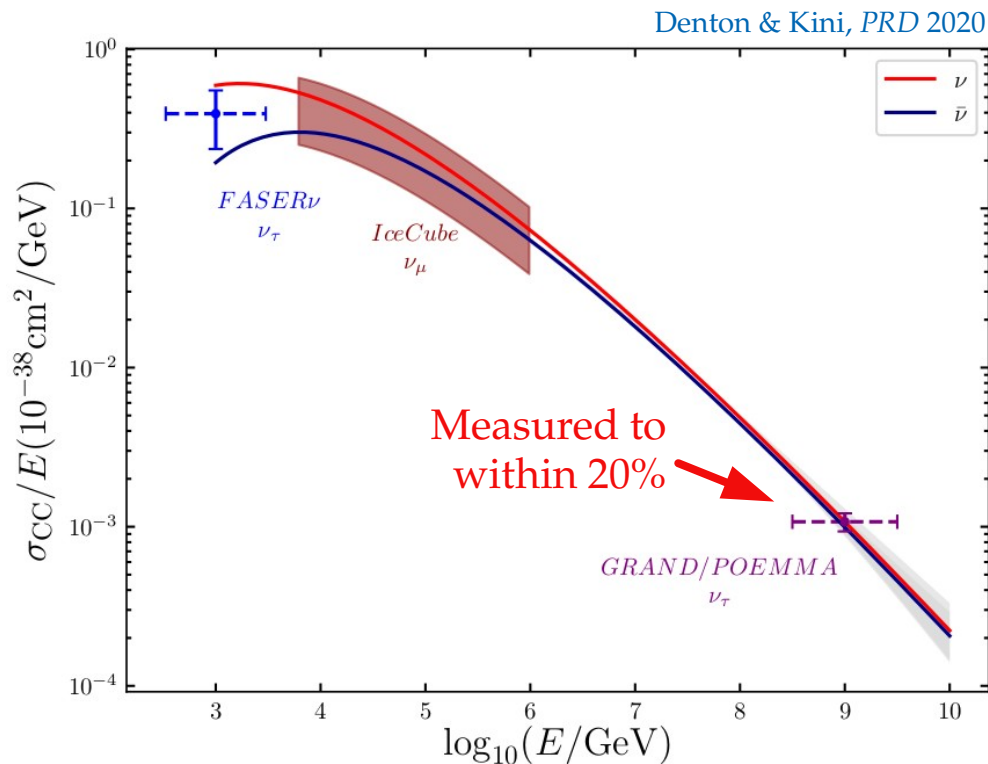
GRAND & POEMMA

See talks by Lech Piotrowski & John Krizmanic

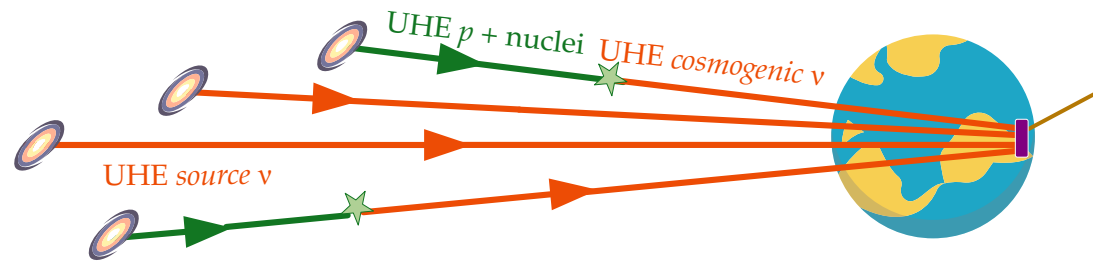
Both sensitive to extensive air showers induced by Earth-skimming UHE ν_τ

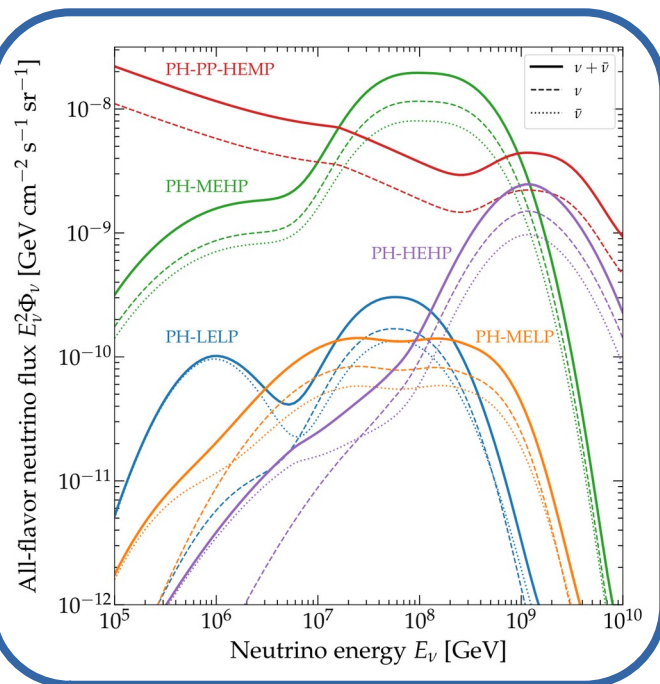
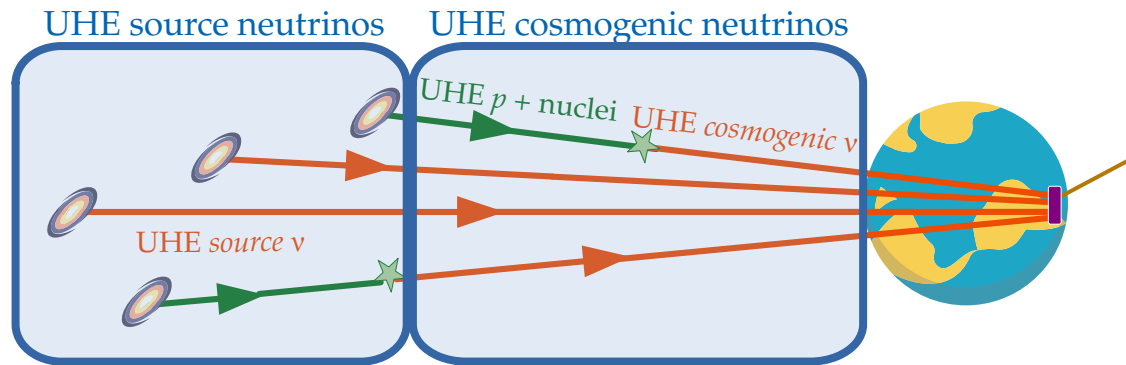


If they see 100 events from ν_τ with initial energy of 10^9 GeV (pre-attenuation):

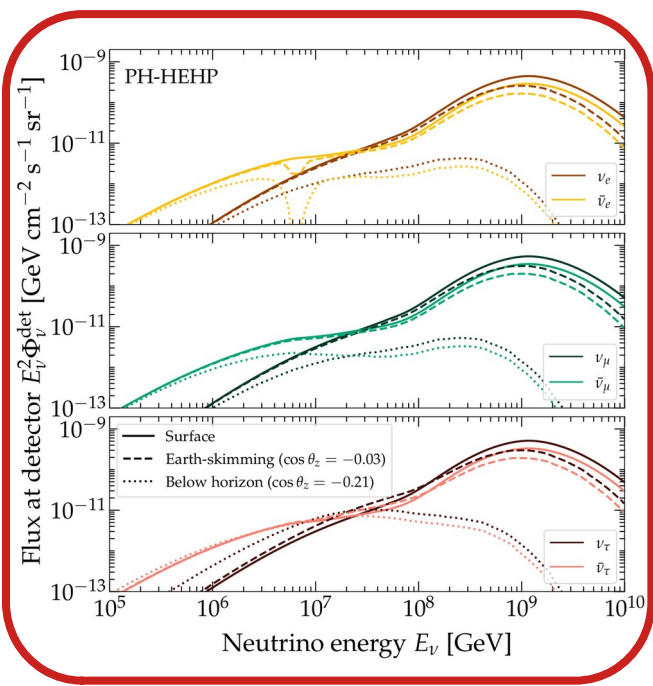
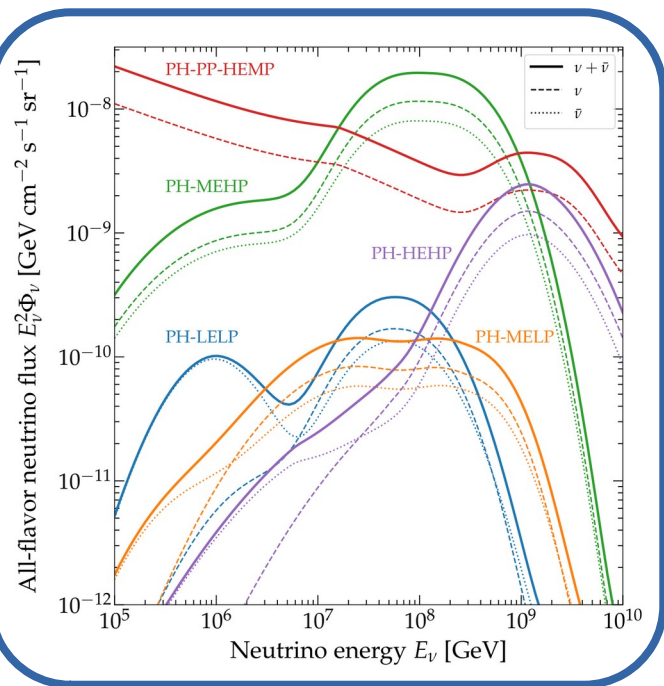
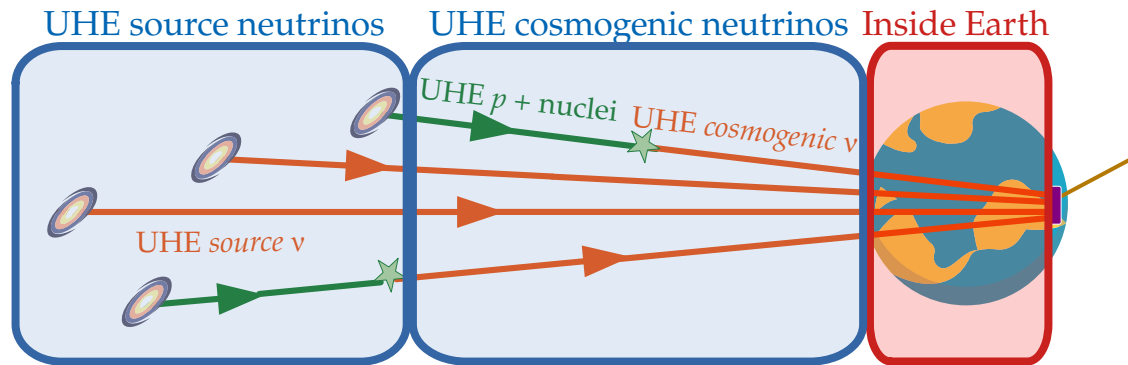


IceCube-Gen2 Radio



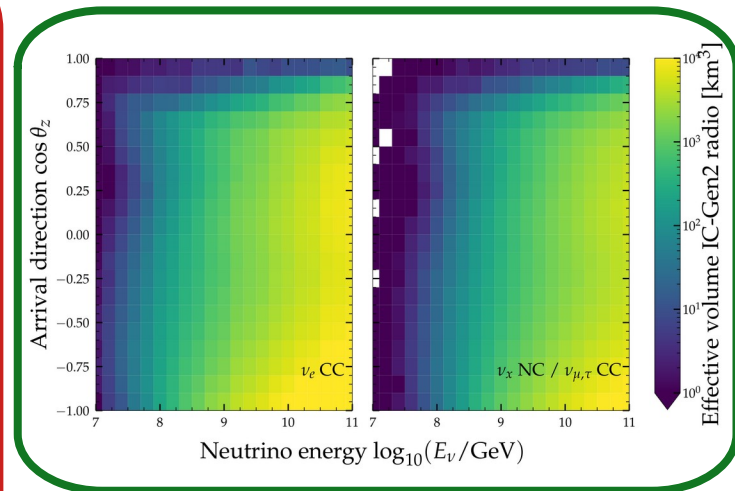
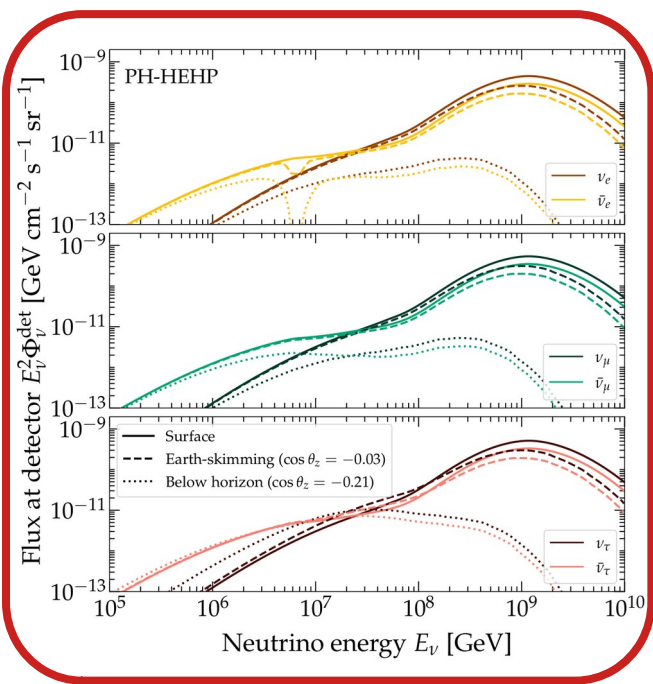
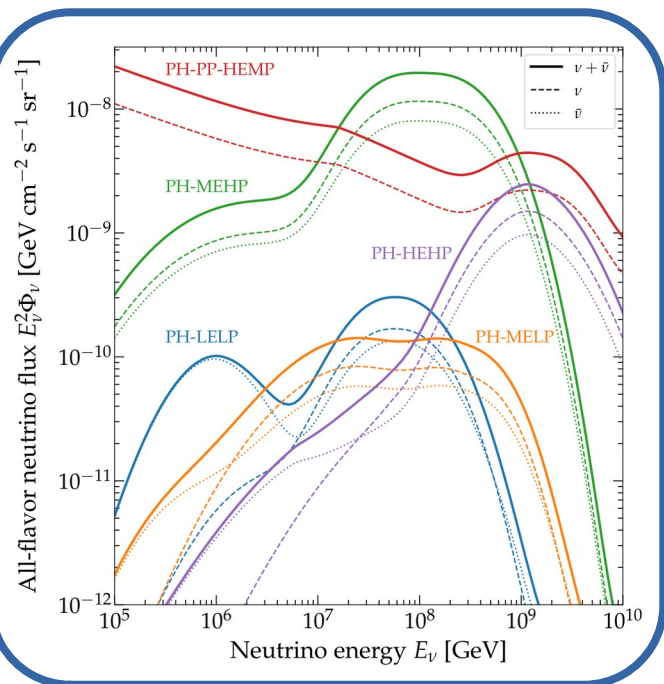
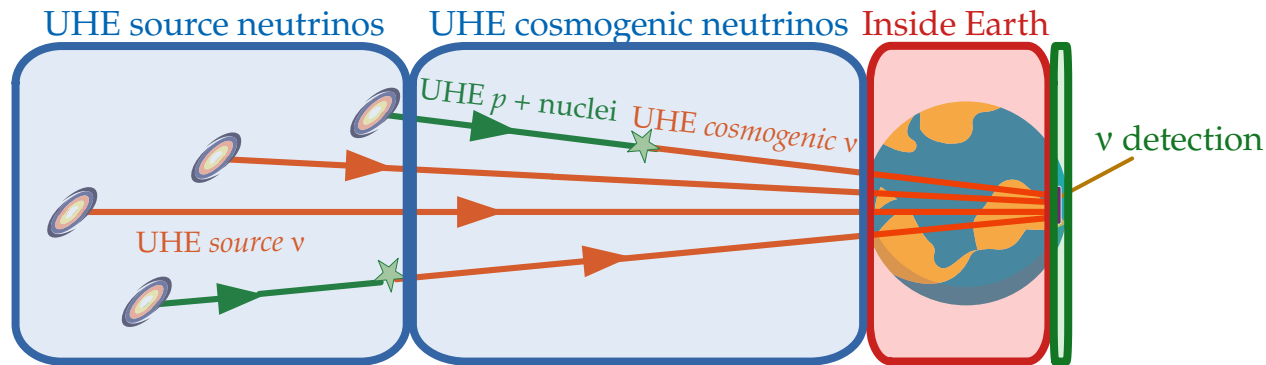


UHE ν from pp and $p\gamma$ interactions, account for
cosmic-ray spectrum & mass composition,
source properties



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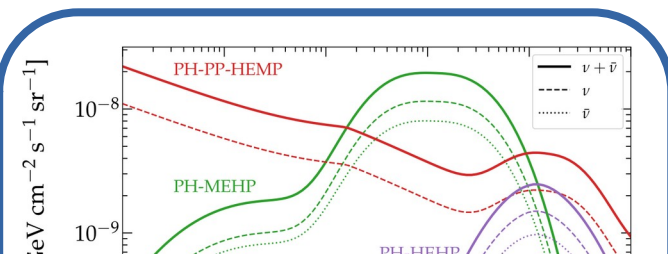
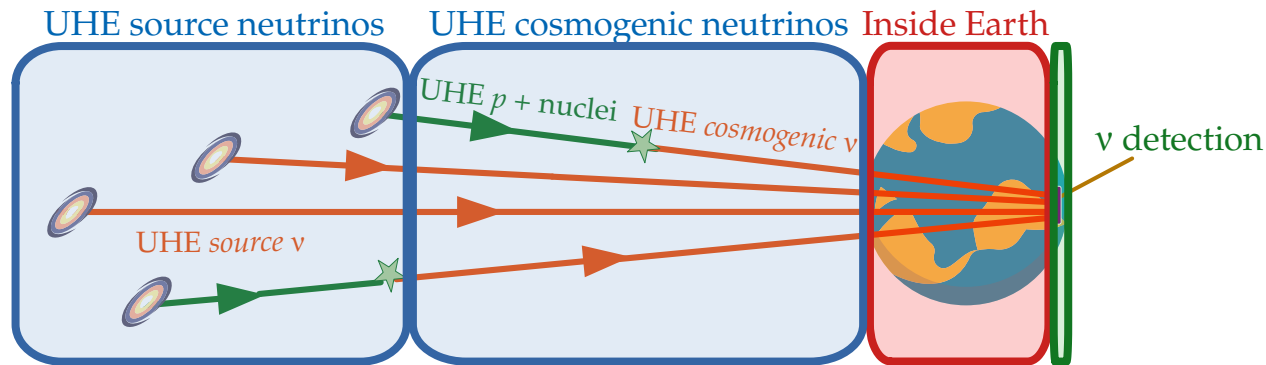
Propagate each flavor of ν and $\bar{\nu}$ separately:
deep inelastic scattering, diffractive
scattering, ν_τ regeneration



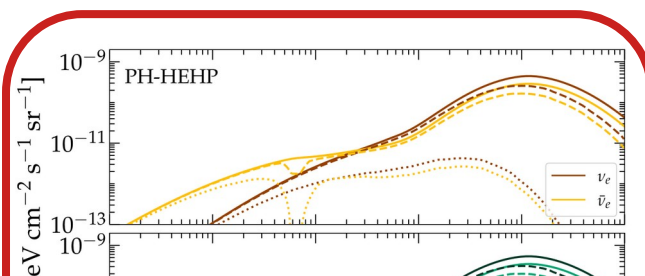
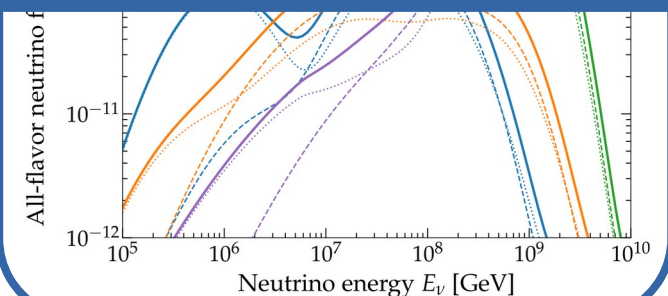
Model radio propagation in ice, antenna response, angular and energy resolution, inelasticity distribution

UHE ν from pp and $p\gamma$ interactions, account for cosmic-ray spectrum & mass composition, source properties

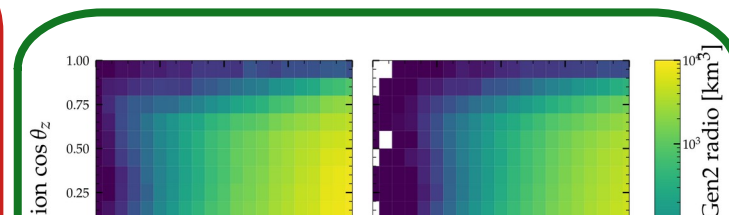
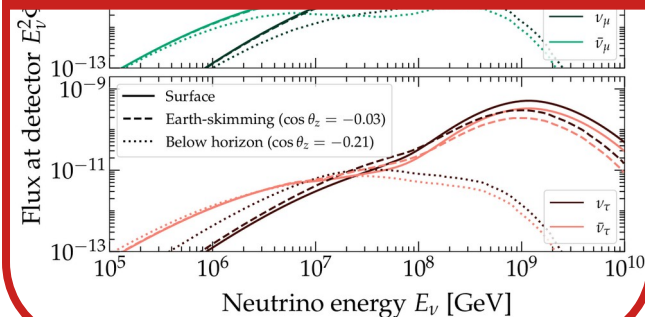
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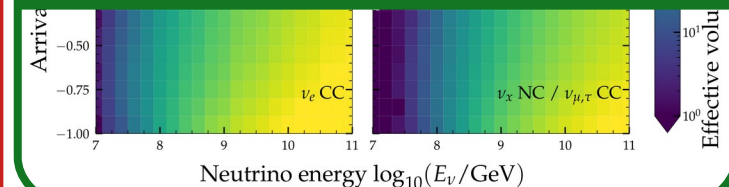
See talks by Tyce DeYoung
& Dawn Williams



See talk by Alfonso García



See talk by Christian Glaser

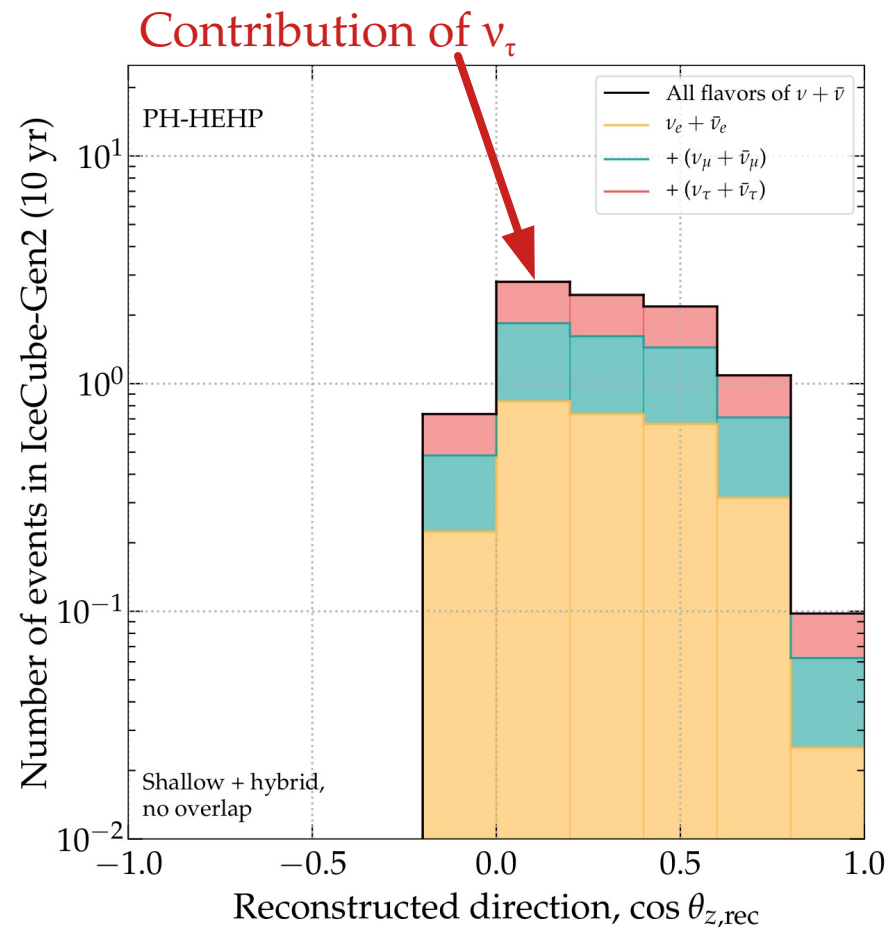
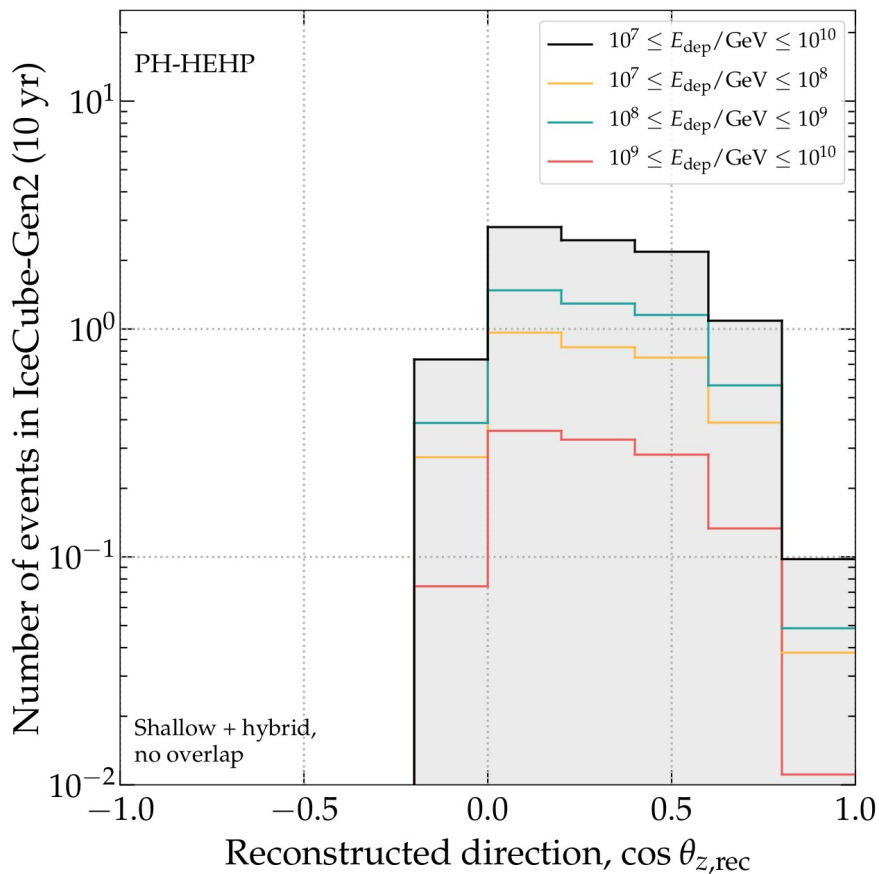
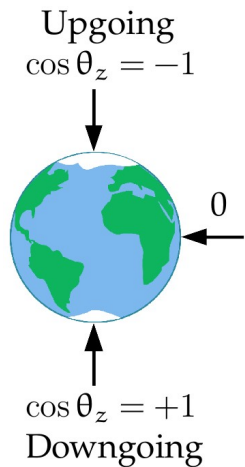


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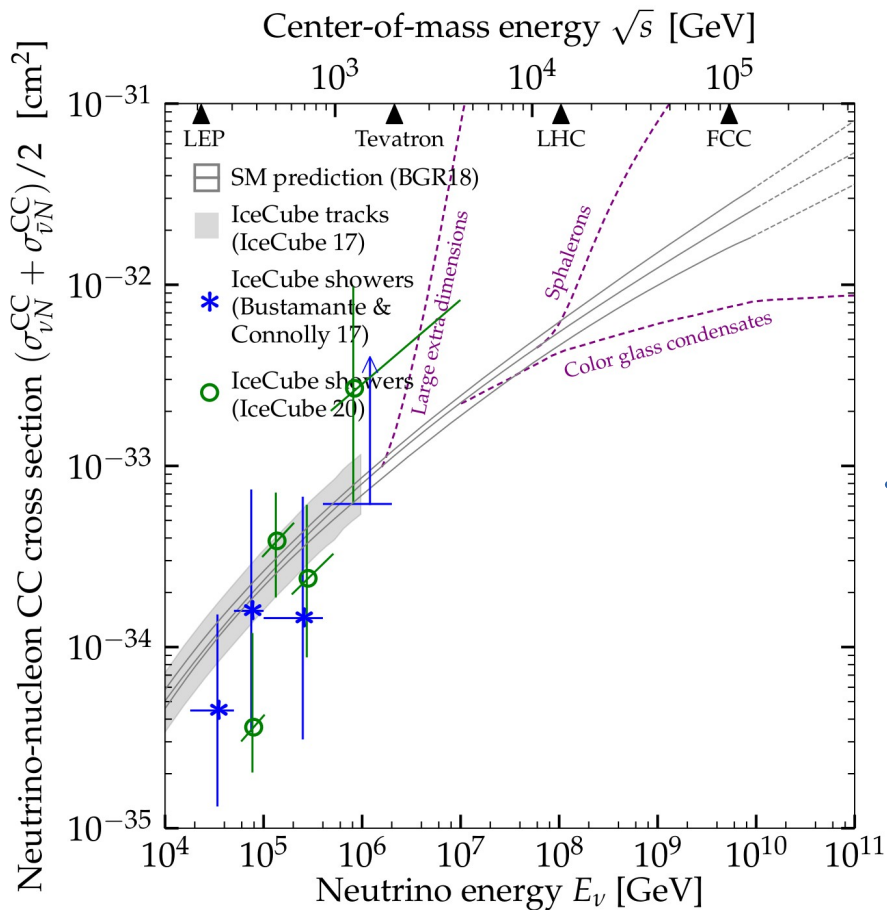
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IceCube-Gen2 Radio

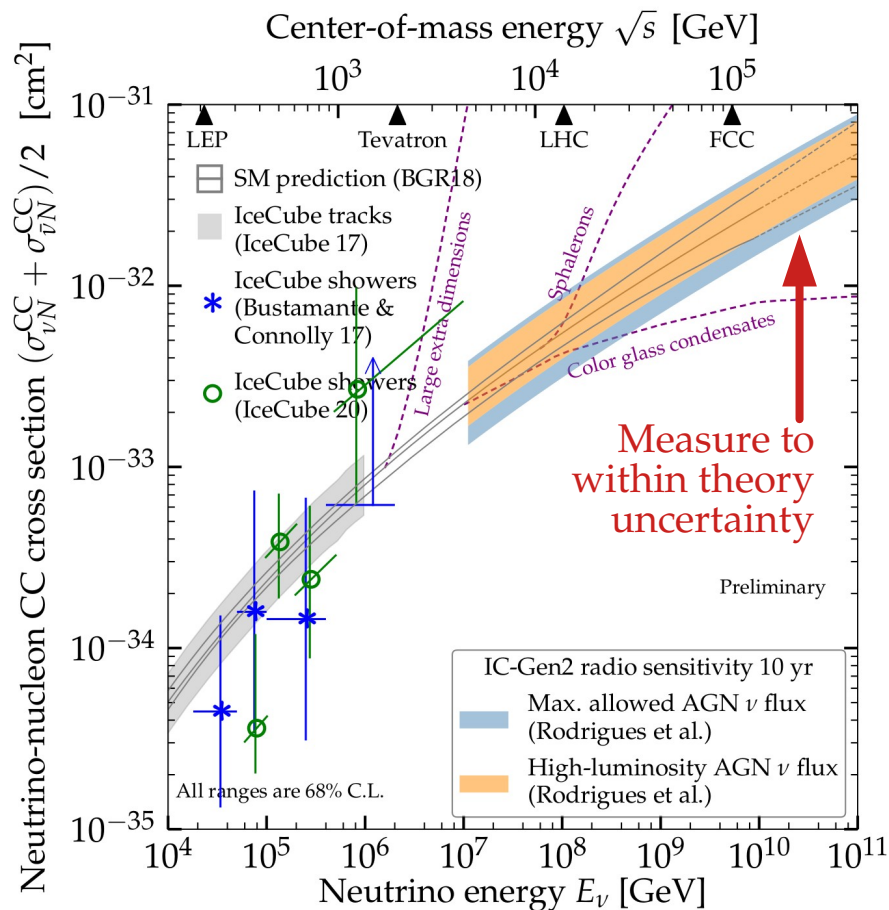


Angular resolution in $\theta_{z,\text{rec}}$: 2°
 Energy resolution in $\log_{10}(E_{\text{dep}}/\text{GeV})$: 0.1

2021

10 yr of
IceCube-
Gen2 Radio

~2040



(Including 40% uncertainty
normalization of the UHE ν flux)

Spectral shape:
Looking for new ν interactions

Astrophysical neutrino sources

Earth

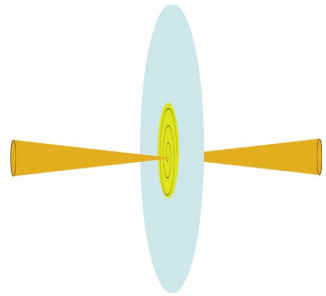


Galactic (kpc) or extragalactic (Mpc – Gpc) distance

Astrophysical neutrino sources

Earth

Galactic (kpc) or extragalactic (Mpc – Gpc) distance



Standard case: ν free-stream

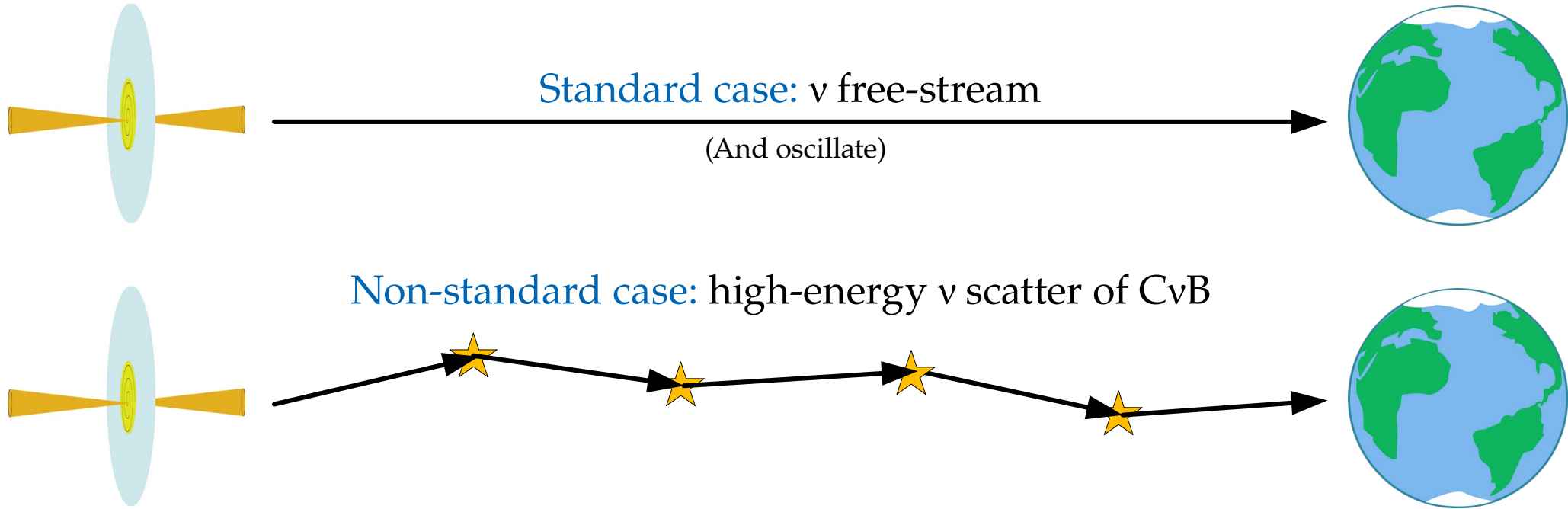
(And oscillate)



Astrophysical neutrino sources

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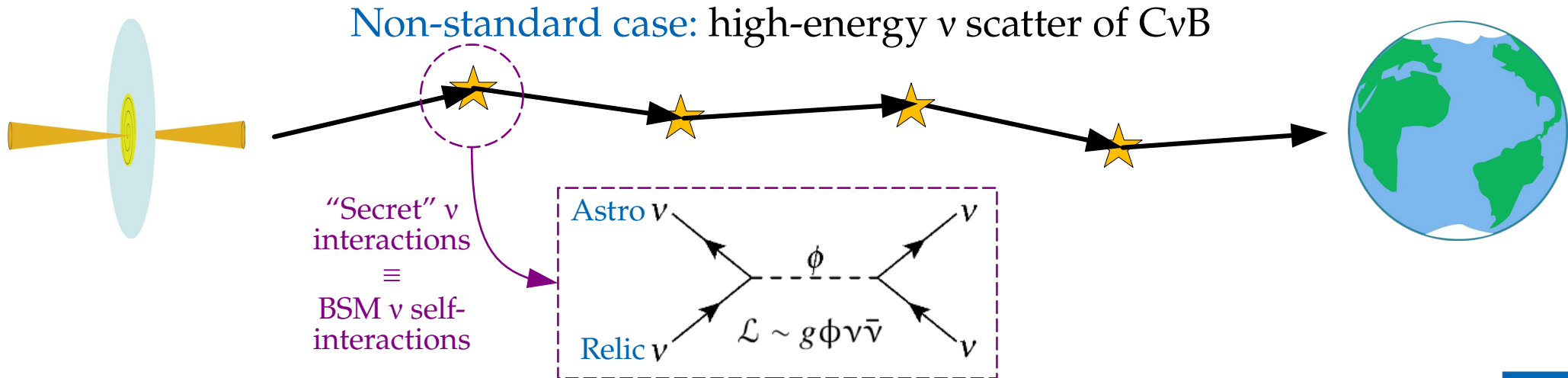
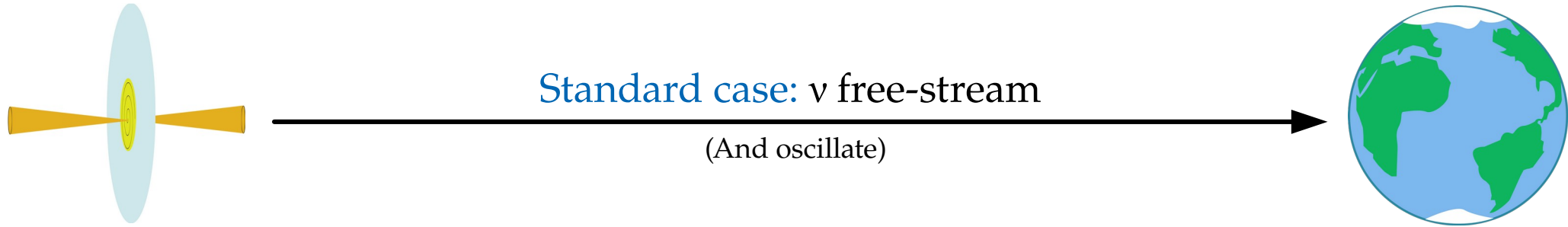
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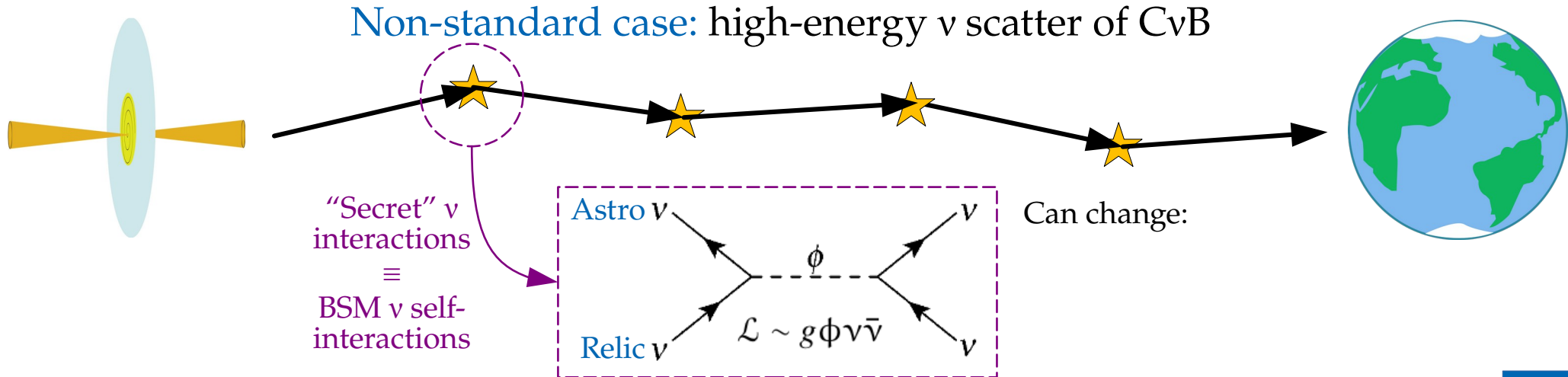
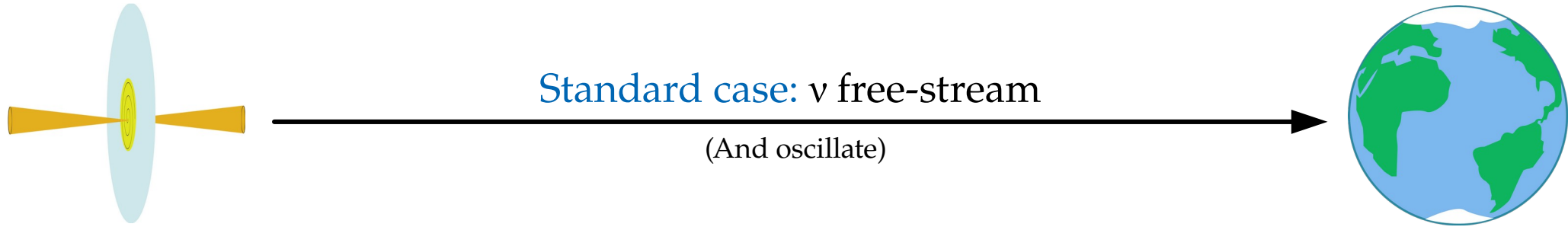
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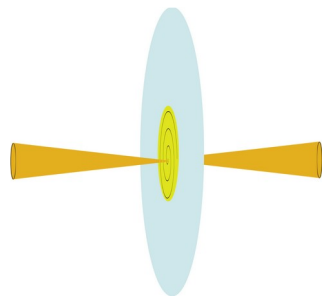
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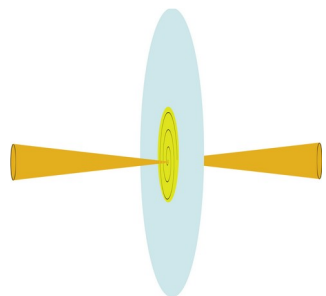


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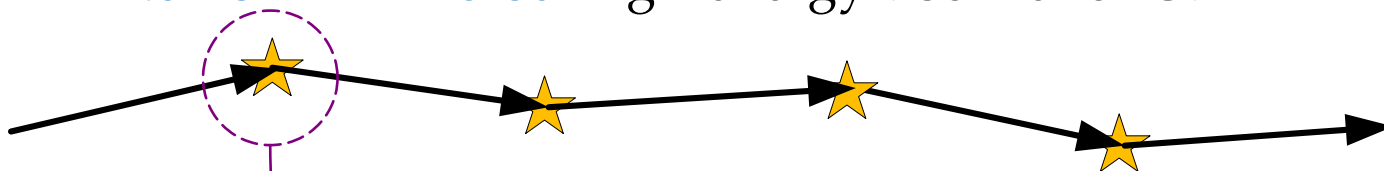


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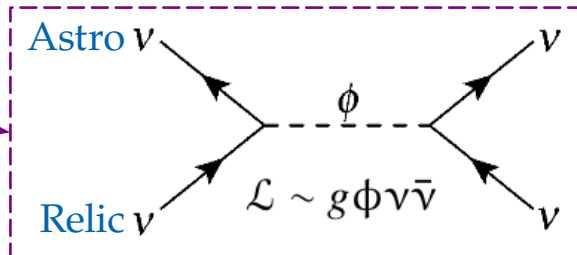
(And oscillate)



Non-standard case: high-energy ν scatter of CvB



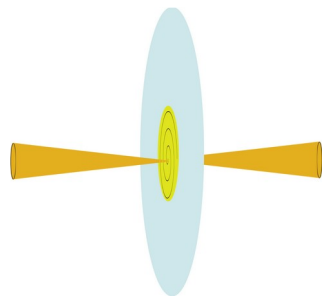
“Secret” ν
interactions
 \equiv
BSM ν self-
interactions



Can change:
► Energy spectrum

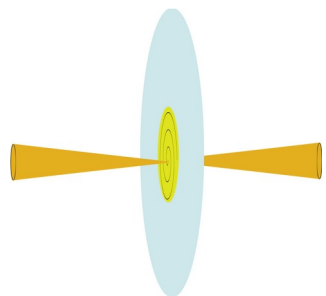


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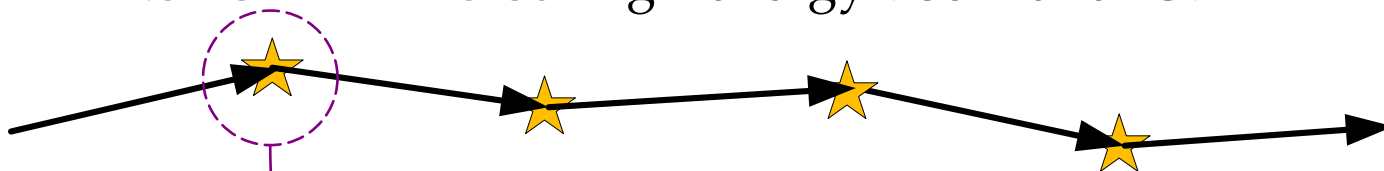


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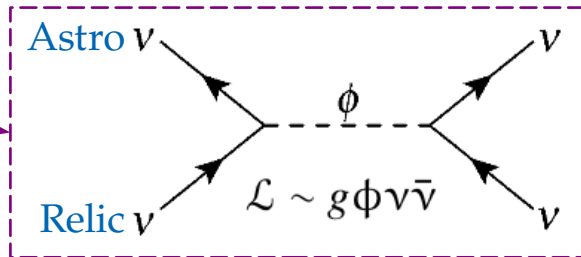
(And oscillate)



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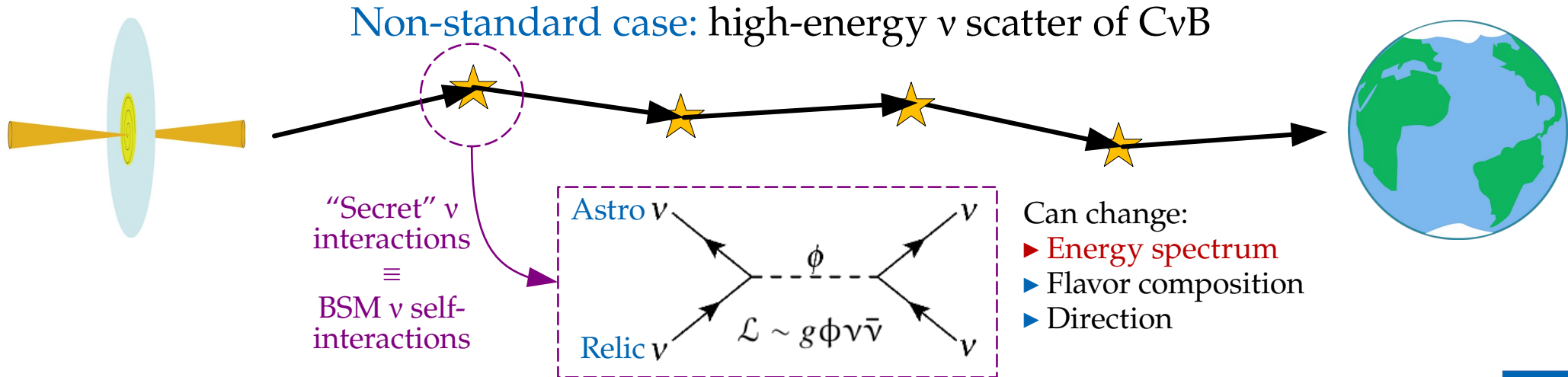
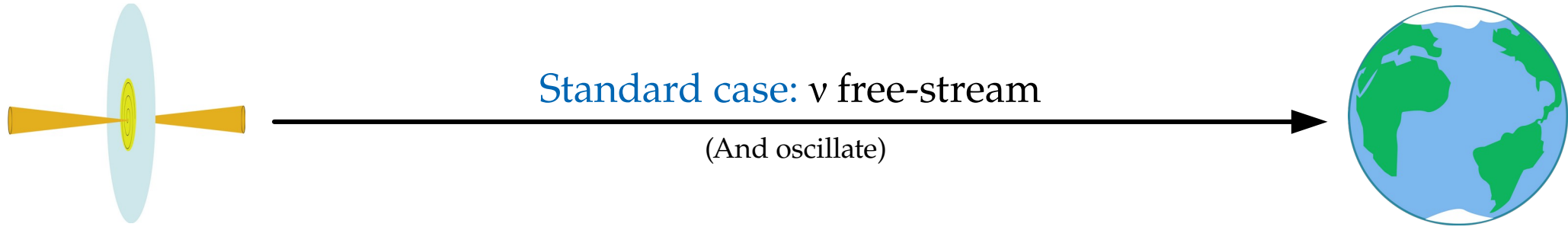
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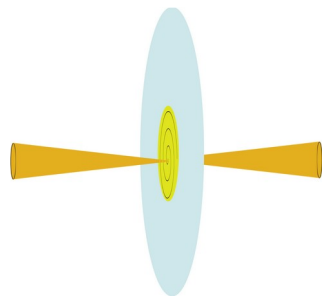
Can change:

- Energy spectrum
- Flavor composition

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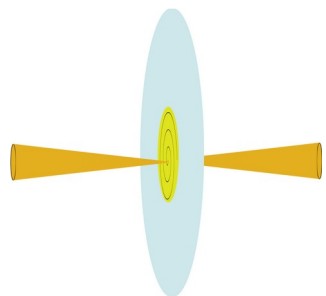


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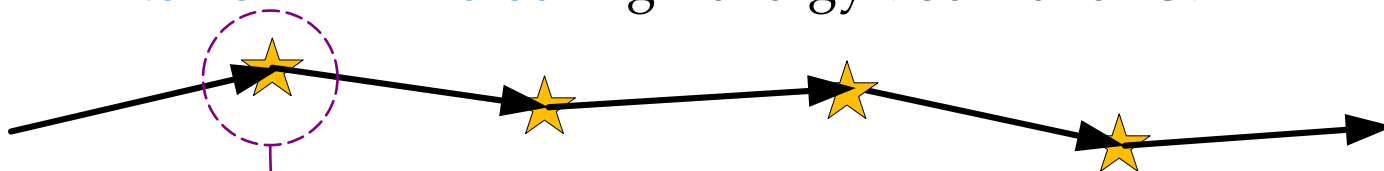


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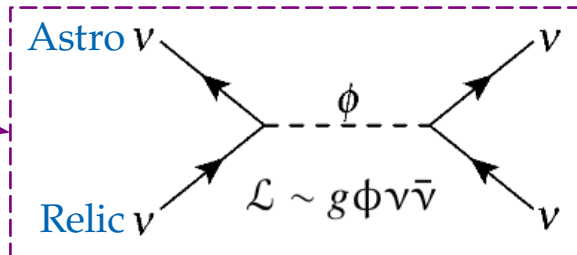
(And oscillate)



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“Secret” ν
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 \equiv
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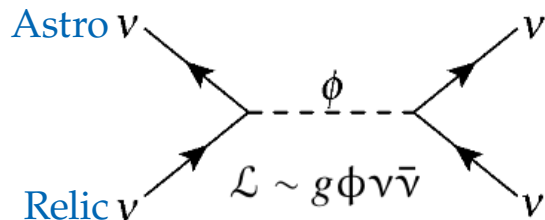


Can change:

- Energy spectrum
- Flavor composition
- Direction
- Arrival times

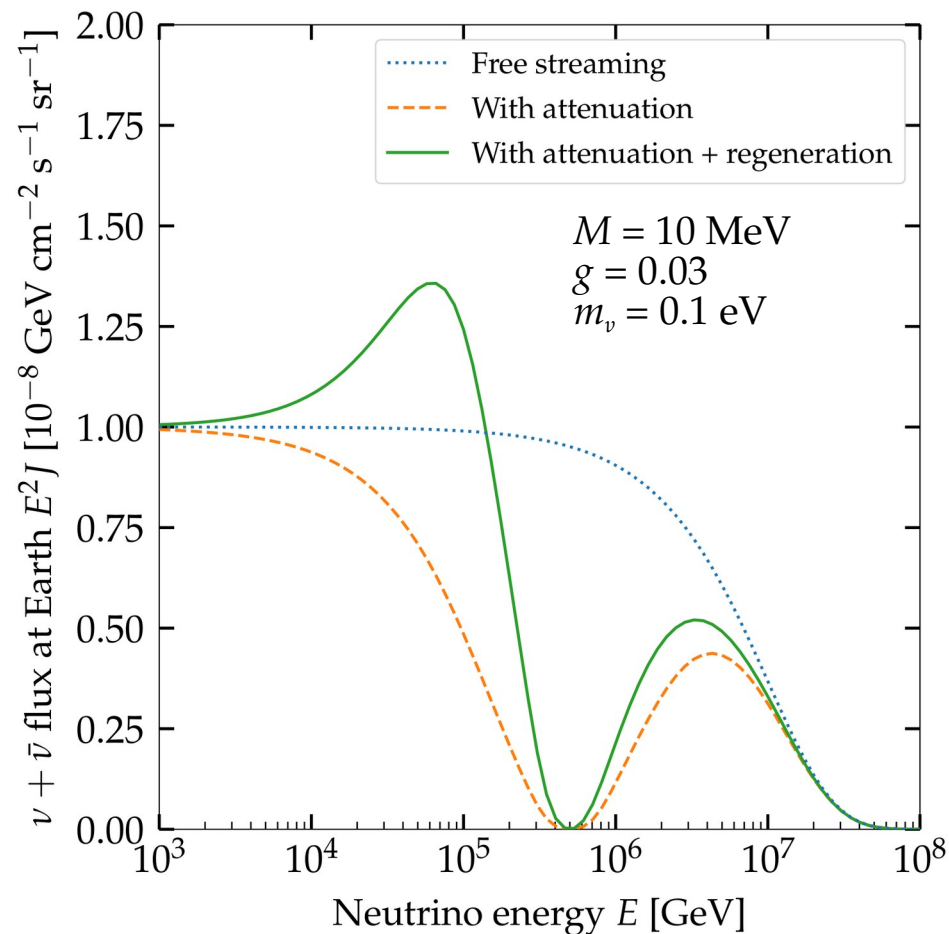
Secret interactions of high-energy astrophysical neutrinos

“Secret” neutrino interactions between astrophysical ν (PeV) and relic ν (0.1 meV):



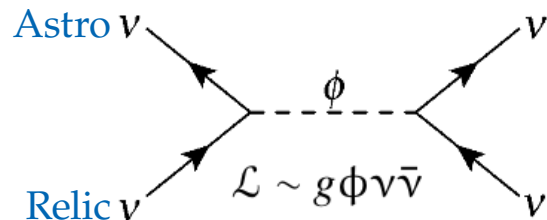
Cross section:
$$\sigma = \frac{g^4}{4\pi} \frac{s}{(s - M^2)^2 + M^2\Gamma^2}$$

Resonance energy:
$$E_{\text{res}} = \frac{M^2}{2m_\nu}$$



Secret interactions of high-energy astrophysical neutrinos

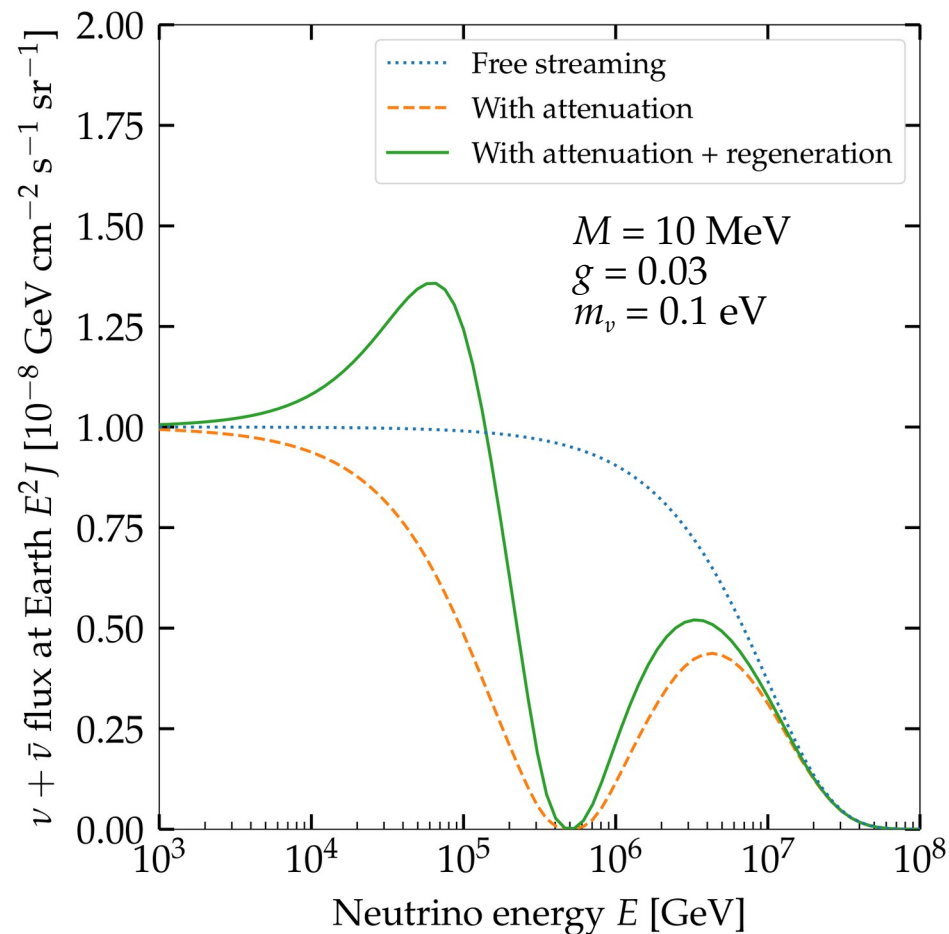
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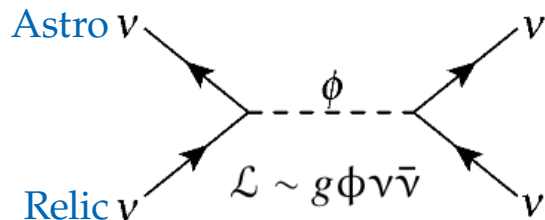
New coupling Mediator mass

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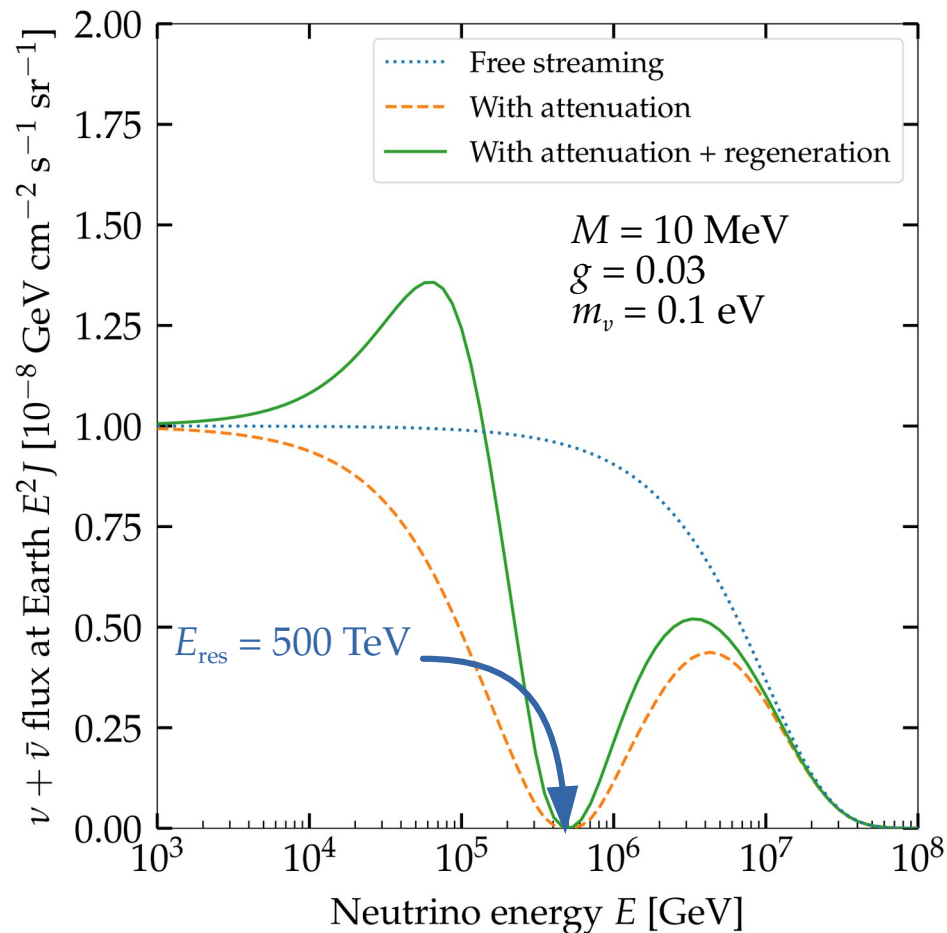
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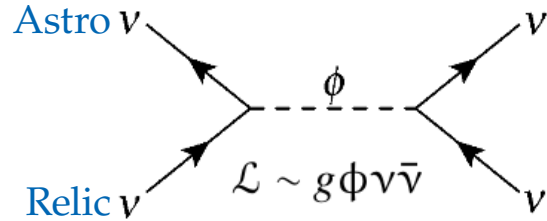
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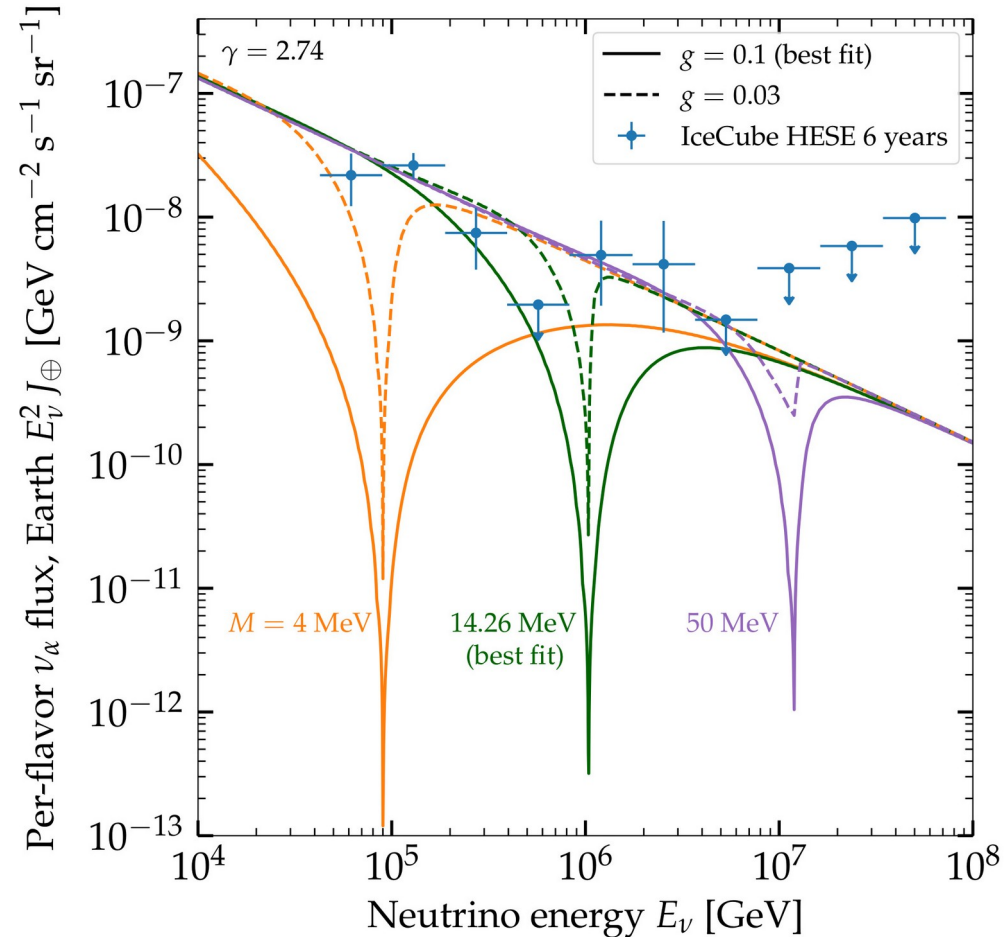
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Cross section:
$$\sigma = \frac{g^4 s}{4\pi (s - M^2)^2 + M^2 \Gamma^2}$$

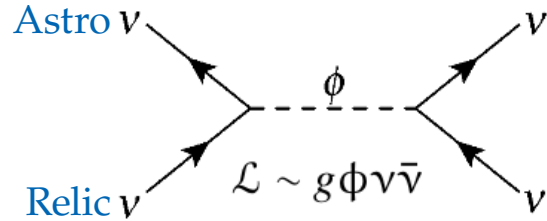
New coupling Mediator mass

Resonance energy:
$$E_{\text{res}} = \frac{M^2}{2m_\nu}$$



Secret interactions of high-energy astrophysical neutrinos

“Secret” neutrino interactions between astrophysical ν (PeV) and relic ν (0.1 meV):



Cross section:
$$\sigma = \frac{g^4 s}{4\pi (s - M^2)^2 + M^2\Gamma^2}$$

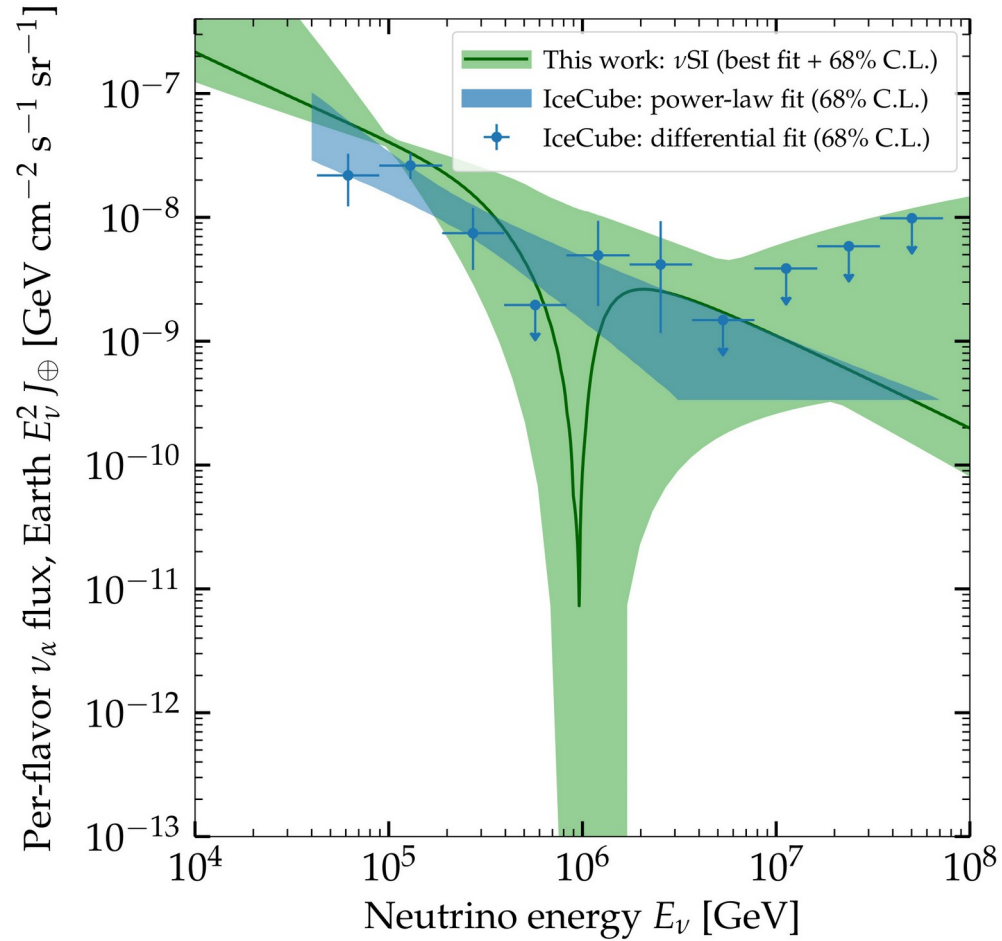
The term g^4 is circled in red and labeled "New coupling". The term M^2 is circled in green and labeled "Mediator mass".

Resonance energy:
$$E_{\text{res}} = \frac{M^2}{2m_\nu}$$

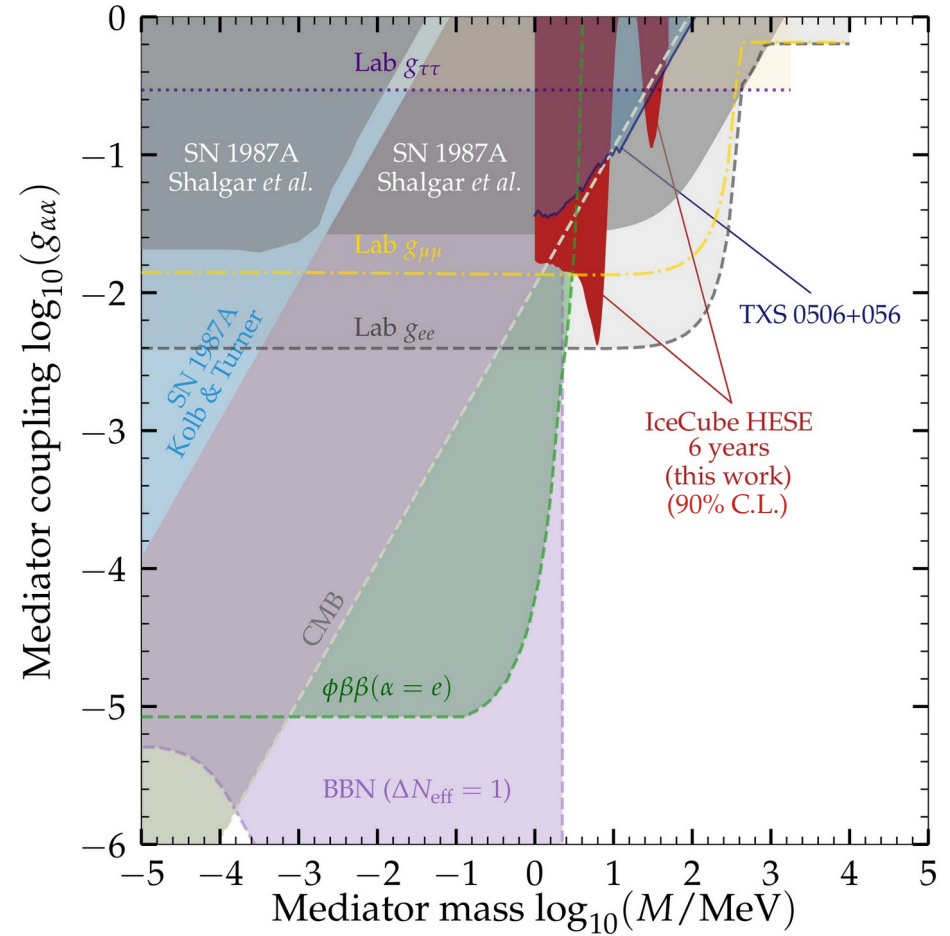
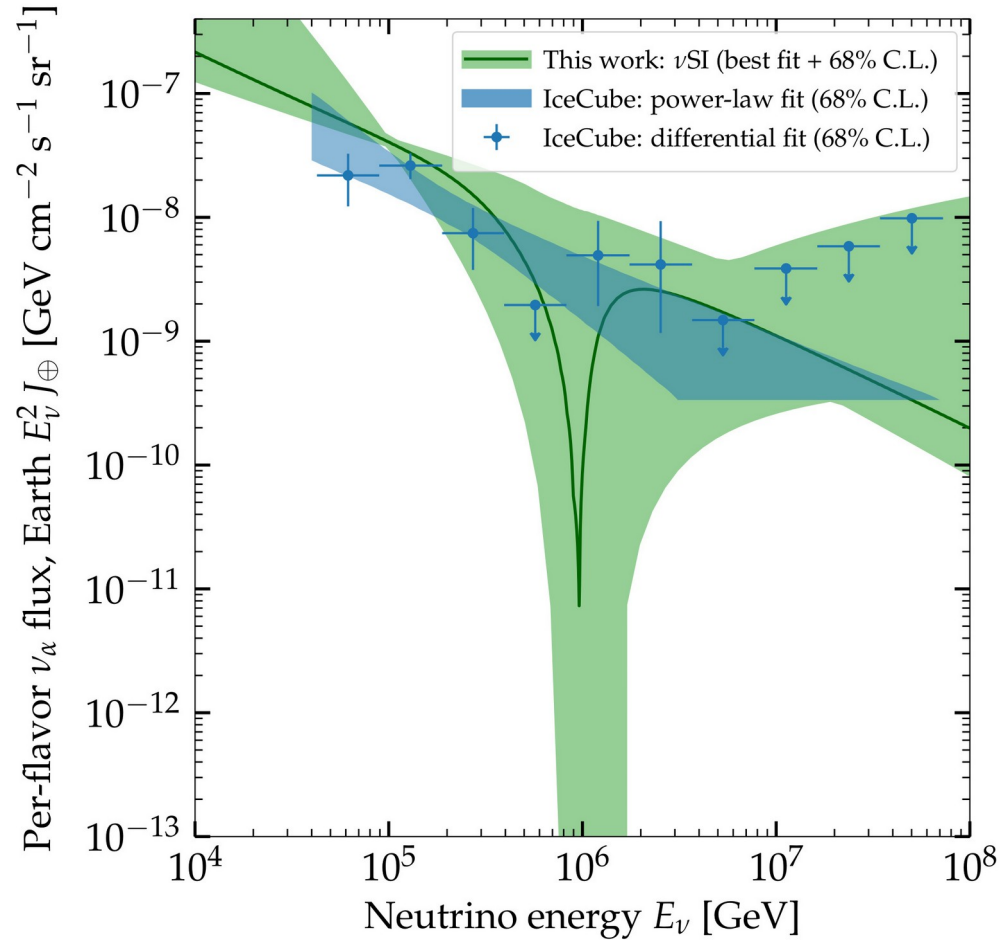
Looking for evidence of ν SI

- ▶ Look for dips in 6 years of public IceCube data (HESE)
- ▶ 80 events, 18 TeV–2 PeV
- ▶ Assume flavor-diagonal and universal: $g_{\alpha\alpha} = g \delta_{\alpha\alpha}$
- ▶ Bayesian analysis varying M, g , shape of emitted flux (γ)
- ▶ Account for atmospheric ν , in-Earth propagation, detector uncertainties

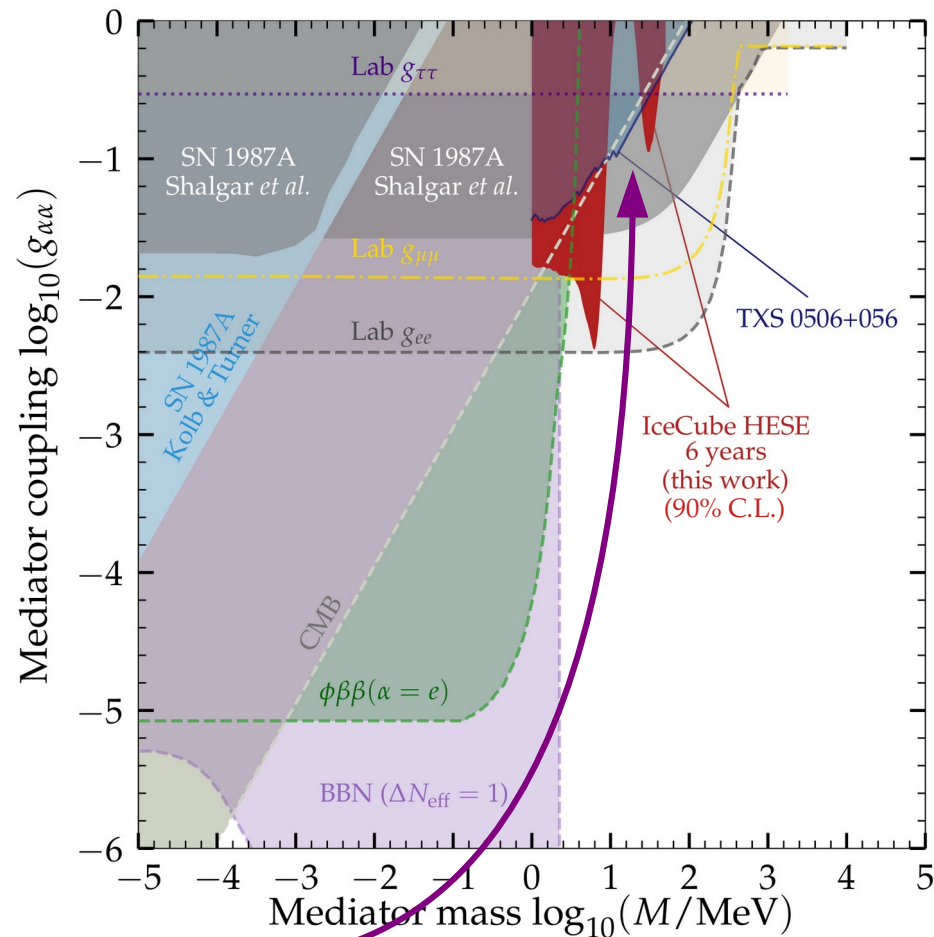
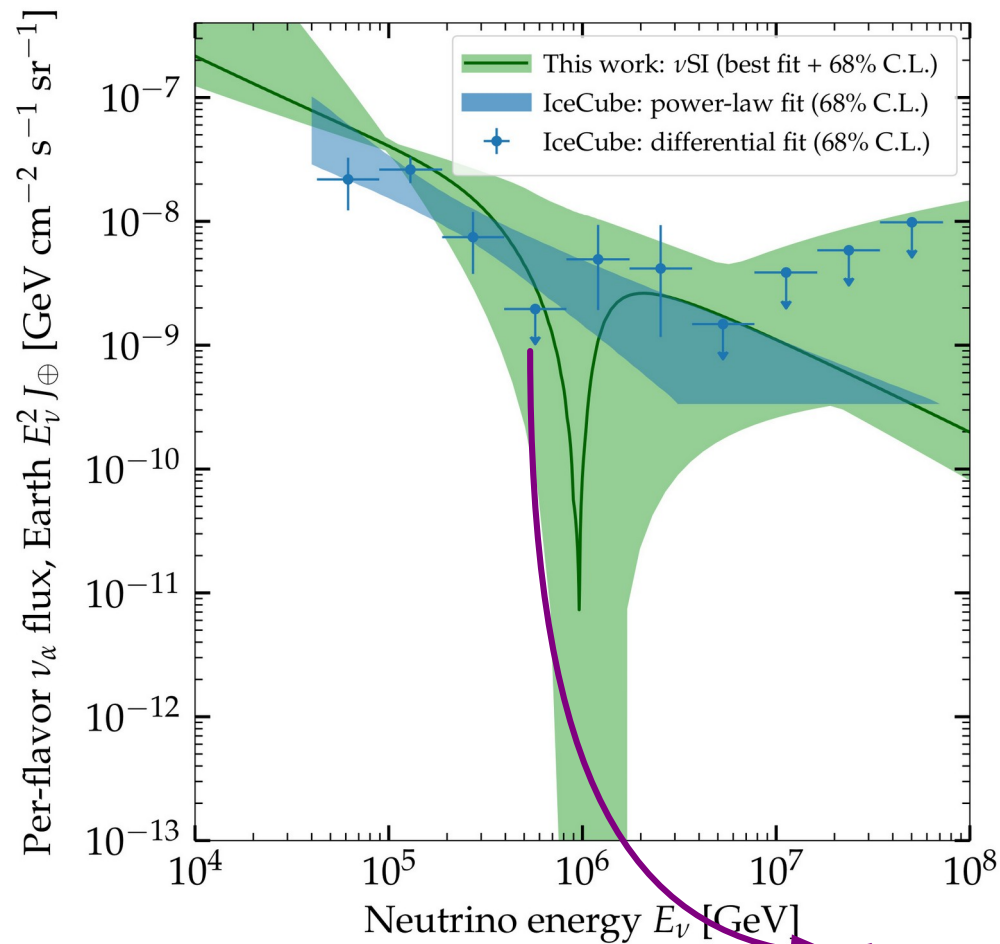
No significant ($> 3\sigma$) evidence for a spectral dip ...



No significant ($> 3\sigma$) evidence for a spectral dip so we set upper limits on the coupling g

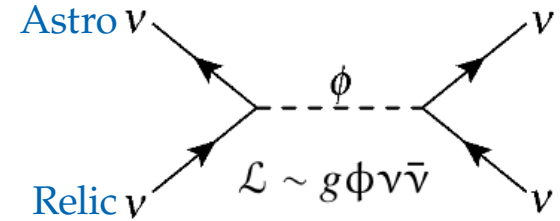


No significant ($> 3\sigma$) evidence for a spectral dip so we set upper limits on the coupling g



The 300 TeV–1 PeV “gap”
degrades the limit at ~ 10 MeV

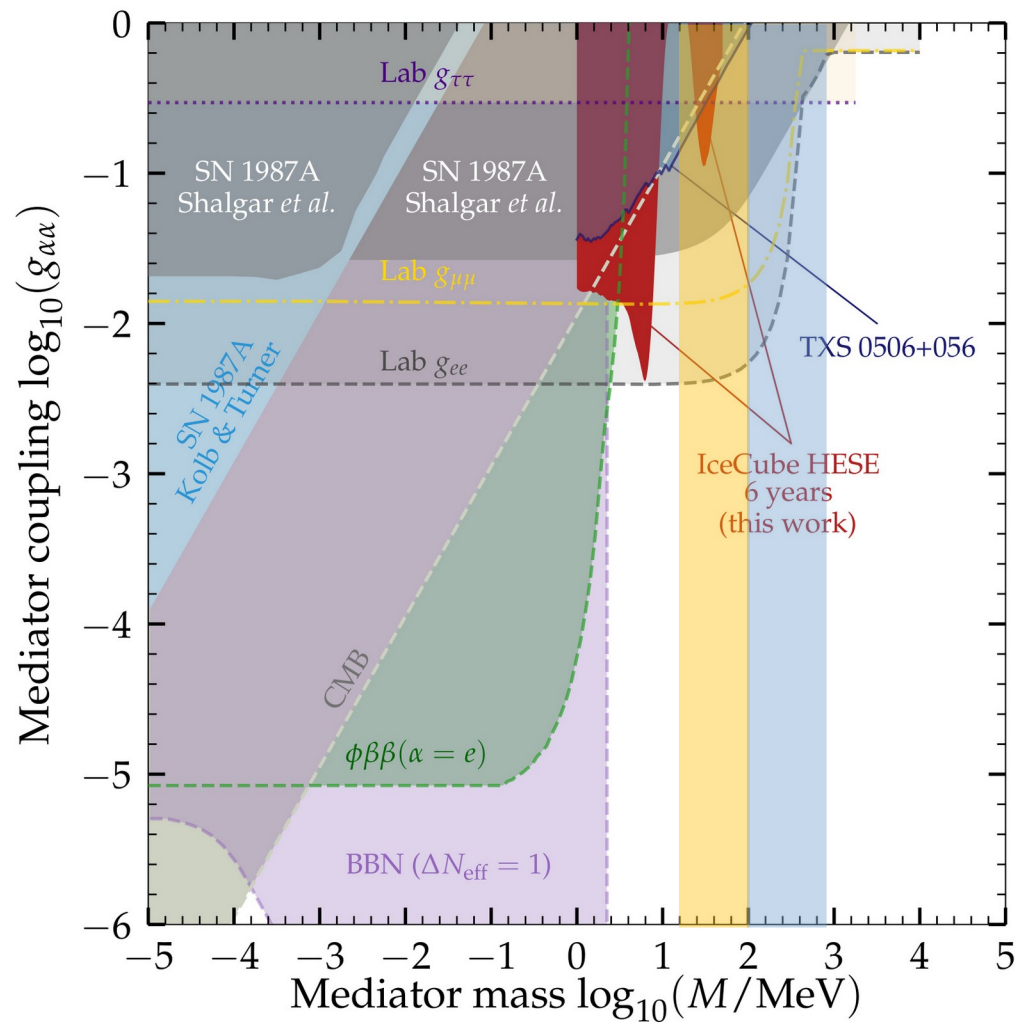
Flavor-dependent coupling matrix:

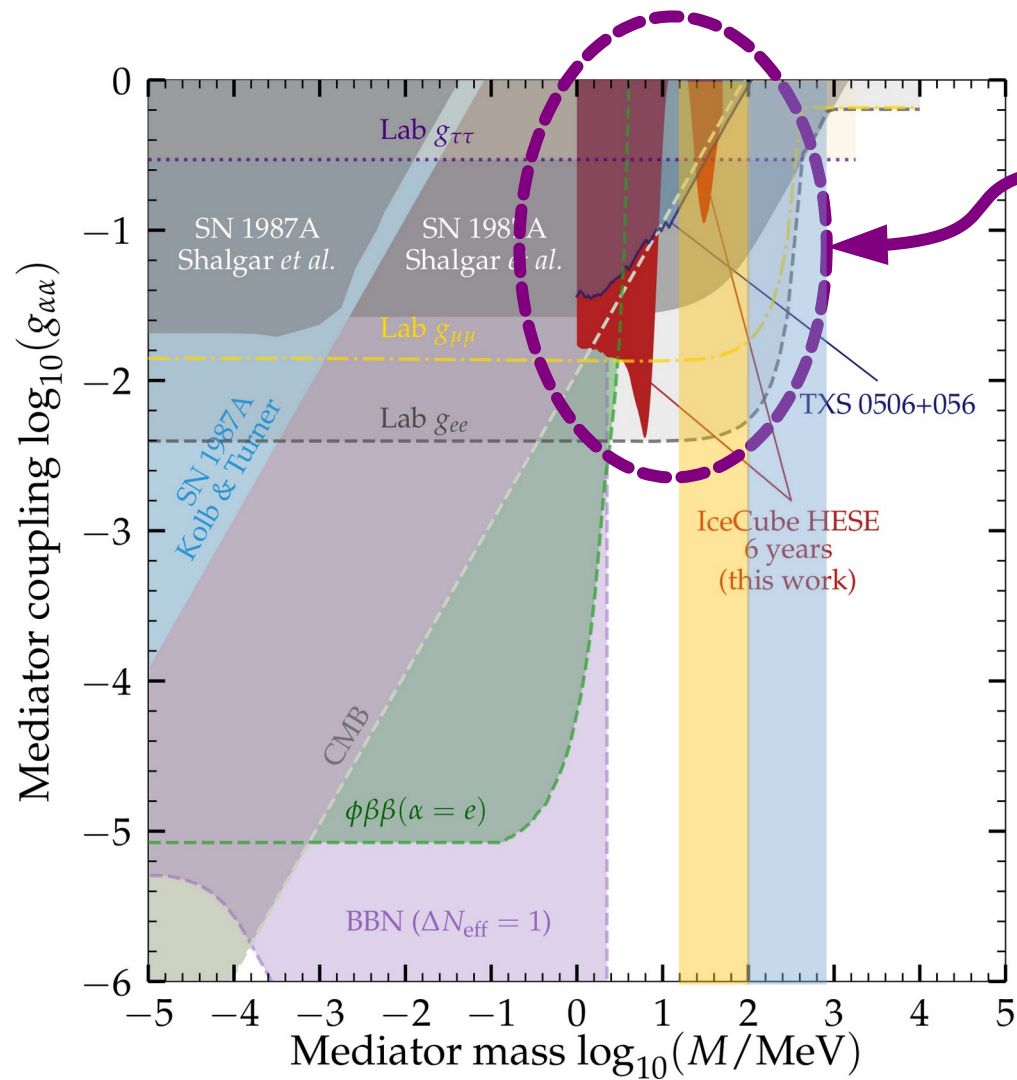


$$\mathbf{G} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} g_{ee} & g_{e\mu} & g_{e\tau} \\ g_{e\mu} & g_{\mu\mu} & g_{\mu\tau} \\ g_{e\tau} & g_{\mu\tau} & g_{\tau\tau} \end{pmatrix}$$

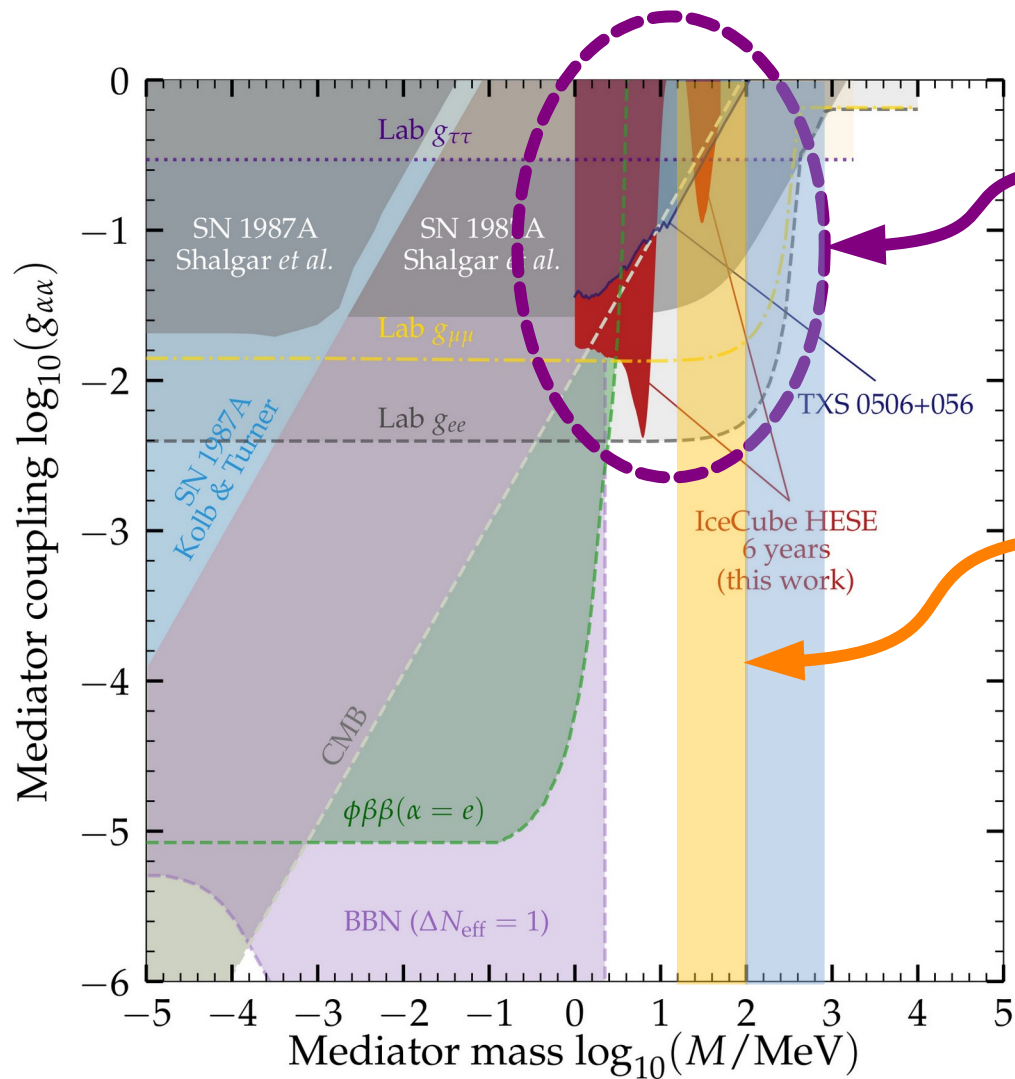
Least-constrained couplings

We can use the large flux of HE and UHE ν_τ to constrain them





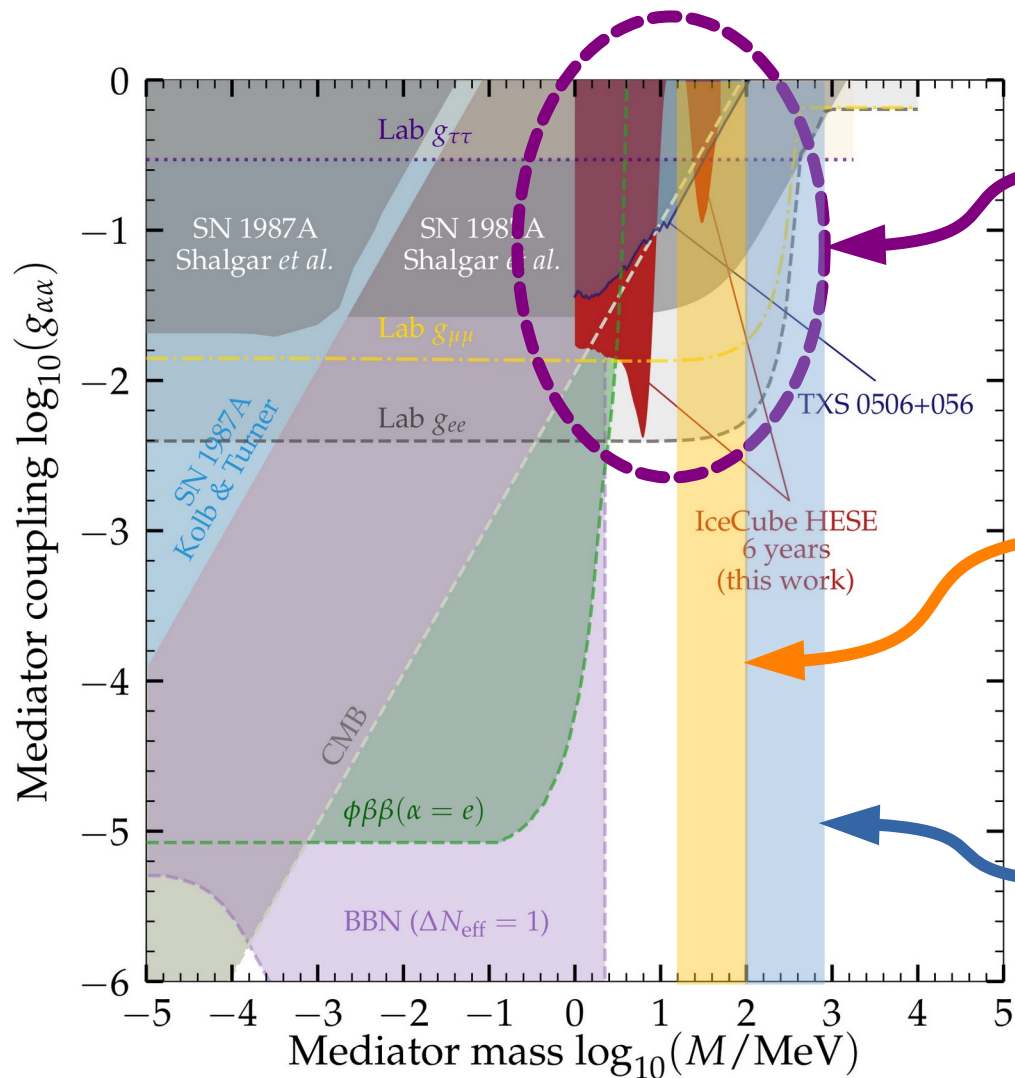
Today: Constraints from IceCube TeV–PeV ν observations



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Future: High-statistics
TeV–PeV ν in
IceCube-Gen2 (optical)

See talk by Iván Esteban



*Today: Constraints from
IceCube TeV–PeV ν
observations*

*Future: High-statistics
TeV–PeV ν in
IceCube-Gen2 (optical)*

See talk by Iván Esteban

*Future: UHE ν in
IceCube-Gen2 (radio)*

MB, Másson, Valera, In preparation

Food for thought

Measure flavor ratios better in water-based Cherenkov ν telescopes?

Neutron and muon echoes separate better showers from ν_e and ν_τ [Li, MB, Beacom, PRL 2019]

Might also help distinguish e.m. vs. hadronic showers

Can we measure the flavor composition of ultra-high-energy neutrinos?

Using in-ice radio (RNO-G, IceCube-Gen2): promising! [García-Fernández, Nelles, Glaser, PRD 2020]

Other techniques (atmospheric radio, fluorescence, etc.): remains to be seen

BSM from transient emission of UHE ν_τ ?

Some UHE ν detectors are especially sensitive to neutrino flares (e.g., POEMMA)

Make it easier for people outside experimental collaborations

Provide detailed detector effective volumes, efficiency, etc. in useful forms

Big picture: the UHE BSM ν program is underdeveloped

Act now to inform the design and funding of detectors currently in planning

End